ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,531—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1895.

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CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS (Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
BOVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	4th April.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddentscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1895

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1 122 tons, about the 16th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 14th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 13th November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 23rd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

'I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL,

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHOOTING SEASON 1895-96.

GUNS! RIFLES!! AMMUNITION!!!

TRADE MARK.

LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

(BLACK SCHULTZE'S OR SMOKELESS S. S. POWDER.)

RIFLE CARTRIDGES.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE "IDEAL" TREADLE SEWING MACHINE,

PRICE Rs. 25 ONLY.

THIS WONDERFUL MACHINE has been put on the Market THIS YEAR by an American Maker who has invested $100,000 in Machinery for its Construction.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,

Now using our Gas.

DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA WATER MACHINES.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE

SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY

AND

UNDER WEAR

ALL GOODS OF THIS CLASS

BY BEST ENGLISH MAKERS

ONLY.

LARGE SELECTION, MODERATE PRICES.

BOMBAY.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents :—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA

C. P. AND CO.'S BRANDS

Are Sold by every Respectable Trader.

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Bottles Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Bottles Cash. Rs.	a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	102	0	92	0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77	0	70	0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	85	12	78	0
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36	0	33	0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44	8	42	12

And others.

Pints, Rs. 4-8 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

From J. ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.

Carlowitzer	25	0	22	8
Ofner Adlersberger	22	0	20	0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38	8	34	14
Hochheimer	32	8	29	8
Laubenheimer	27	8	25	0

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44	8	40	4
Larose	30	8	27	12
ST. JULIEN	26	8	24	0
St. Estephe	22	8	20	8
Medoc	19	8	17	12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	14	8	13	4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Santernes	26	8	24	0
Graves	22	8	20	8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42	8	38	4
VOLNAY	30	8	27	10
Beaune	26	8	24	0
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25	8	23	2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.

COMMENDADOR	32	0	56	12
Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48	8	43	14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48	8	43	14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34	8	31	4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27	8	25	0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32	8	29	8
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28	8	25	14
Spanish Port	20	8	18	14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38	8	33	12

MADEIRA.

East India, BLACK Capsule	54	8	49	4

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-I	52	8	47	8
Do. Black Capsule	50	8	45	8
Amoroso	38	8	34	14
Invalids'	38	8	34	14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32	8	29	8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30	8	27	10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28	8	25	14
VINO DE PASTO	28	8	25	14
DINNER SHERRY	23	8	21	6
Marsala, Virgin	24	0	21	12

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56	8	52	0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) * * * *	50	8	46	10
Three Stars do. * * *	46	8	43	0
Two Stars do. * *	43	8	40	6
ONE STAR do. *	40	8	37	10
LESTANGE & Co.'s * * * in Hock Bottles	26	0	24	0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29	8	27	12
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24	8	23	4
Do. *	23	8	22	4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	......		25	4

WHISKY.

SPECIALITY.	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs.	a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30	0	27	0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42	8	39	8
Carlton, 11 years old	50	8	46	10
Do. 5 ,, ,,	45	8	42	4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38	0	35	6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38	0	35	6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35	8	33	4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28	0	26	0
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC.	31	0	28	0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33	0	30	8
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30	0	2	0
'GLEN BROOM'	30	0	33	0
Roy Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26	8	24	0
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD IRISH	32	8	30	8
Do. "CROWN" do.	29	0	27	4

SPIRITS.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33	8	31	0
Pineapple	31	8	29	0
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30	8	28	10
Dry Gin do. do.	30	8	28	10

LIQUEURS, &c.

Chartreuse, Green	132	0	120	4
Do. Yellow	106	8	96	0
BENEDICTINE	84	8	76	0
Curacao	72	8	66	0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66	8	60	0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56	8	51	0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50	8	46	0
Angostura Bitters	63	8	57	8
ORANGE BITTERS	36	8	33	0
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24	8	22	8
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net	18	8	......	

ALSO—

Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Gallon Cash. Rs.	a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16	12	15	4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13	0	11	12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13	0	11	12
One Star Cognac *	15	4	13	12
Two Star do. * *	16	4	14	12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11	12	10	12
Do. Dry Gin	11	12	10	12

We can also supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons ; Hogsheads of 64 gallons ; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.

N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4	8	3	4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners.	6	6	4	4
Kop's Non-Alcoholic Ale and Stout	7	8	4	2
Guymer's Norfolk Cider, net	9	0	5	8

BULK ALE.

	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs.	a.	Kilderkins. Rs.	a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	60	0	30	0

ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

OUR SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY

HAS BECOME A FAVORITE WITH MANY MESSES AND CLUBS.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

24 CHURCHGATE STREET AND ARMENIAN LANE.

FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY,

Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
19th, 21st., and 22nd November.
IN AID OF SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.
Robertson's Popular Three-Act Comedy,
"CASTE"
BY POONA AMATEURS.
To commence at 9 P.M.

Plan at Sounder and Co., Ld. Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Other Rows Dress Circle, Rs. 2, Back Seats, Re. 1, Half-price to Back Seats only.

Naval and Military in uniform.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SAFARI" arrived from ZANZIBAR, via LAMU & MOMBASSA are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 12th November, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client BAI HIRBAI, widow of FAIZULLA KHAKI, deceased, has CEASED to be a PARTNER in the firm of FAIZULLA KHAKI and COMPANY from the 1st of Aso sudh last corresponding with the English date the 19th of September, 1895, She having assigned all her Share in the firm to MUKHTIAR FAIZULLA ABD RAHIM.

BOMBAY (FIRST EXTRA) MEETING, 1895.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

OWING to the Course not yet being fit the Races advertised for the 16th and 23rd November, will will now take place on the 23rd and 30th November.

The Entries for the 1st day's Races will close on WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, and those for the 2nd day on WEDNESDAY, 27th November.

TOM. LeMESURIER,
Hony. Secy. W. I. T. C.
10th Nov. 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DEBENTURES of the CURRIMBHOY MILLS Coy., Ld., for Rs. 1,00,000 of series B falling due on the 15th inst, will be paid off at the Coy's office, on the 15th day of November, 1895, between the hours of 12 and 3, after which date the interest on same will cease.

For the Currimbhoy Mills Coy., Ld.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

TWO CUSHIONS and one CUSHION CASE, one HINDEE DICTIONARY, BAGGAGE STRAPS, one PAIR and one OILCLOTH HOLD-ALL found on the Cooperage on the 6th instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th November, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 539 OF 1894.

KULLIANJEE KESSOWJEE, Merchant of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chuckla, inside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND ESOBA of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now in the Yerroda jail of Poona........ Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1895, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that and those several pieces or parcels of land or ground and also waste ground together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises thereon, respectively situate, lying and being in the village called Chamboor and in the registration District of Thana, and Sub district of Salsette, formerly as well as now in the possession or occupation of Sadanand Essoba, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Premjee Purshotum, on the West, North and South by the open vacant ground of the several occupiers and containing Fifty—one Acres and Ninety-five Goonthas or thereabouts, the above lands are subject to an assessment of Rupees One hundred and twenty-seven, anna one and pies six per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.
Messrs. MATUBHAI AND JAMIETRAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILL.

Under instructions from the proprietors of the Victoria Roller Flour Mill, Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the whole going concern in one lot with the buildings, &c., TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, buildings, and outhouses standing thereon, and known as the Royal Theatre, or the Bombay Theatre, or Grant Road Theatre, and all the buildings, sheds, and other erections standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Grant Road, without the Fort, and within the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2 and new No. 1345, and new Survey Nos. 6961 and 6965, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 81 and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Premchund Dharamchund, on or towards the west by the property of Memon Abba Oosman, on or towards the north by the property formerly of the late Antonio deSouza, and now the estate of the late James Bapty, deceased, and on or towards the south by Grant Road aforesaid, together with all the fixtures, furniture, and all other moveable property, the property of the said Mill, now in or upon the said hereditaments, and all yards, ways, wells, waters, watercourses, sewers, ditches, drains, lights, liberties, easements, profits, privileges, advantages, and appurtenances to the said hereditament or any of them, belonging or in any wise appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or at any time heretofore usually held, used, occupied, or enjoyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 12, 1895.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOVES' STEMS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the Godwn of Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub on account of the underwriters.

Ex s. s. "Ajmir."
About 141 bags damaged cloves' stems.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, strap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, old boiler and miscellaneous other articles.

Also about 25 dozens Italian wines.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, &c., and clear the goods wthin ten days from the date of auction.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. :—

2 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
2 bales grey jacconetts.
1 case white shirtings.

On account of the concerned—

A small invoice of spring alpaca and imitation silk umbrellas.

On account and at the risk of Goolamhoosein Allibhoy.
R S D—7731-52—19 casks old files,
Ex. s.s. "Wistow Hall"
account of the concerned.
On apieces damaged silk piece-goods.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay. November 12, 1895.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts ; Rs. 4-4 per doz Pts.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
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DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
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Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is l[illegible] to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED !

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY

Beg to invite attention to the

NEW STOCK OF STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Imported from the best Houses in perfectly fresh condition.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS of all Kinds.

WINES AND SPIRITS, BEERS AND STOUTS,

of the approved Brands only.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	8,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ROYAL LIFE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894 :—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894. £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to
BOMBAY :—

AGENTS :
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street.

BRANCH OFFICE :
OLD SECRETARIAT.
D. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL................. 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487	0	10
Reserves and Rest	„	10,46,454	1	6
Deposits	„	92,51,[illegible]85	10	1
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,71,312	12	5
Sundries	„	2,31,133	5	2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14	0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553	4	4
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	7,75,910	5	6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,11,01,222	4	9
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,48,531	9	8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	3,07,525	5	9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14	0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Saïd. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	=	„	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	=	„	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND................ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under :—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
10, Church Gate Street, Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 498, High Holborn, LONDON.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star.
PINK .....Two Stars.
GOLD .....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. :—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,475
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	169
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	620 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	50
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	915
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	11
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs15	705
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	640
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	700
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	70
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	455
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	190
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,000 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,600	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	740
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,080	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	2,500	180	103	dvdRs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1030
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	106	990
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,235
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,220 xd
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	8,725	625	625	Rs 22½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,600
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,080	1,300	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvdRs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	695
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	505

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,800
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,37
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	325 xd
East India	360	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	60	1,050
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	*700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½xd
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	345
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	490xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	1 9	dvd Rs65	1,050xd

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	385
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	10	132
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,800
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,060
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	--
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	162½xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	103
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	113
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	27½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

nglish Gold *	Rs.	27-13	Nom.
old Leaf	,,	28	,,
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	,,	27-10	,,
Do. do. new	,,	27-8	
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-11	
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-10	
Sovereigns	,,	17-14	
Do. Dragons	,,	17-11	
Silver 7	,,	96	
Do. 17½	,,	96-2	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of the Gaekwar from Poona, *en route* to Baroda.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Deepdale and Safari entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Bahadur yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Vindobona, Carthage and Kaisar-i-Hind entered and the steamer Ormidale left the dock yesterday.

Polo.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

The Fair at Nirmal.—We are requested to state that the fair at Nirmal, near Sopara, commences to-day, and will last a week.

Manockji Nusserwanji Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October last was 6,000, the daily average 193, and the total of new patients 853.

The Municipal Auditorship.—Mr. Meherallı Dewraj Master, proprietor of the Master Flour Mill, and auditor in the Star of India Mill, the Fort Press, and to certain charitable funds, is also a candidate for the office of Municipal auditor in place of Mr. Ardashir Framji Moos, deceased.

The Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.—We learn that Mr. K. R. Cama and Mr. K. N. Sirvai have proposed and seconded, respectively, the election of Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar as a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Ardeshir Framji Moos.

Alleged Theft by a Servant.—Mr. H. B. Cook residing at Watson's Esplanade Hotel, has reported to the police that his servant opened the drawer of his table, on Saturday last, by means of a duplicate key, and having abstracted therefrom Rs. 480, in currency notes, absconded to Calcutta. Steps have been taken by the police authorities to arrest the prisoner at Calcutta.

Run Over and Killed by a Cart.—Last evening, at the morgue, Mr. Turner held an inquest touching the death of Sadoo Mahadeo, aged eleven. It appears that yesterday afternoon the deceased was riding a labour cart, loaded with bags of linseed, when the cart jolted by a stone coming under the wheel, with the result that the lad was thrown off a bag on which he was seated, and a wheel passed over his temple and chest, killing him on the spot. His corpse was conveyed to the morgue for an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A Mendicant Robbed.—Permanund Acharyanund, a religious mendicant, residing at Bhooleshwar Road, has reported to the police that, on the 7th instant, he locked up his room and went out to Chowpatty Sea Face in company of his boarder, named Mahadeo, but on the way the latter disappeared somewhere. The mendicant then returned home, when to his surprise he found the door open, and on entering the room discovered that a box had been broken open, and Rs. 80 abstracted therefrom. The boarder, who has disappeared, is suspected of the theft, and is being sought for by the police.

Six Months for an Umbrella.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Henry Brewin charged Harri Govind, an old offender, before Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of an umbrella, valued at Rs 3, the property of Sadanand Govind, a toddy-seller at Gamdavie. On Sunday last, about noon, while the complainant was engaged in an inner room of his shop, the accused stepped in, and having picked up the umbrella from the stall in the shop, was walking out with it, when a Hindu lad observed him, and raised a cry of "thief, thief." The police came upon the scene, and arrested the accused with the umbrella in his hand. The accused, who had been in the reformatory for a term of two years, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour

Theft in the Jacob Sassoon Mill.—Before Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Nolan charged Dowlata Vishram, a mill-hand, employed in the Jacob Sassoon Mill, with theft as a servant in respect of one saw and one screw-driver, of the collective value of Rs. 2-4, the property of his masters. On Sunday last the accused went into the carriage department of the mill, and having opened a cupboard, removed the two implements, and was walking out with the articles in his hands, when a carpenter in charge of the department noticed and seized him with the implements in his hands. Accused was then handed over to the police. He denied the offence, stating that he merely opened the cupboard, but did not steal the implements. The magistrate, disbelieving the statement, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Medical Practitioners and the Opium Act.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Dr. De Silva, Nanji Shamji, and Dr. Sorabji Rustomji, medical practitioners, were charged with possessing a preparation of opium without a license from the Collector of Customs in contravention of clause C, section 9, of the Opium Act of 1878. The first and third accused are Licentiates of Medicine, Bombay University, and the second accused is also a medical practitioner. They all used a certain preparation to treat cholera patients. The preparation containing more than two tolas of opium, the accused were required to take out a license under the Opium Act. The accused agreed to take out a license, and his Worship warned and discharged the first and third accused, and fined the second accused Rs. 10, because he was only a few days ago warned by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a similar charge, and though he promised to take out a license he had not done so.

Bathing Fatality.—About 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, a Goanese went to the Esplanade, behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and having undressed himself, put his clothes on the wire fencing of the St. Xavier's College, and then going to a well close by jumped in to bathe. As the man did not come out of the well for some time, one Gonsalves Continho, who had seen him jump into the well, went up, and seeing the water disturbed informed the police at the Esplanade Police Chowkey. The police dragged the well, and recovered the body, which bore no marks of violence on it. Information was then circulated throughout the town by means of a buttakee, with the result that a man came forward and identified the body as that of his friend, named Minguel Faria, aged thirty-five, who was a ship's labourer, and resided with him at Chira Bazaar. Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of the deceased, when a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Concert at the Seamen's Institute.—The concert, which was organised in aid of the Seamen's Friendly Society of St. Paul, proved to be quite a success, as was evidenced by the crowded house last Saturday. The programme, which was a varied one, consisted of pianoforte duet songs, musical tit-bits, and banjo solos. The Misses Sibbald and K. Mullen opened the proceedings with a pianoforte duet, "Westward Ho," and were applauded. Mr. W. Mayers sang "In Old Madrid" nicely, and merited the applause accorded to him. Mrs. Flynn sang "Sour Grapes," and her clear soprano voice was heard to great advantage. She received the same ovation as she usually does at concerts. Miss Angelo, who possesses a good contralto voice, sang "A Creole Love Song," which was appreciated by the audience. Mr. Stone sang "Rocked in the Craddle of the Deep," and was encored. Miss Mullen and Mr. Stone's rendering of the "Larboard Watch" brought the first part of the proceedings to a close. All the performers were encored. In the second part of the programme a quartette, consisting of Messrs. Cowl, Wilson, Jolliffe and Winscott, played the musical "Tit-Bits." Mr. Jolliffe was entrusted with the violin, while the others had the banjo, and they delighted the audience very much. Mr. Jolliffe's violin trick-playing was very good indeed. The players were encored. Mr. F. S. Punnett sang in very good style "A Mother's Vigil," and it was quite a treat to hear him. To those who appreciated good singing, Mr. Punnett's rendering of this song was a sufficient recompense for being present at the concert. Miss Mullen, who possesses a good clear voice, sang "Whisper and I shall Hear" to perfection, and was encored. Mr. Stone sang "They all Love Jack" to the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Jolliffe played a banjo solo, which was much appreciated and loudly applauded. Mrs. Flynn brought the house down by her rendering of "Needles and Pins," and had to respond to an undeniable encore, and having sung "Just Like the Men," was again enthusiastically encored. Mr. Mayers' song, "Fizz," caused great mirth, and was much appreciated. He was called back, and sang an equally lively song. The singing of "God Save the Queen" brought the proceedings to a close.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic of you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 4-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.)

DRUNKENNESS A PLEA FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

GOWAR HEMRAJ VS. HYBUTTEE ANANDRAO KALEKER.

The plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be ordered specifically to perform his agreement of the 22nd April, 1894; that he might in addition be ordered to pay to the plaintiff such compensation as the court thinks just for his breach of contract; and that in the alternative, the plaintiff prayed for a decree for the sum of Rs. 100 with interest at 9 per cent., and Rs. 1,200 as damages. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Manker and Mr. Dadysett, instructed by Mr. Jehangir Dorabji, appeared for the defendant.

On the 22nd April, 1894, the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff certain premises at Mazagon for Rs. 2,200, and the plaintiff paid Rs. 100 as earnest money to the defendant. The description of the premises was contained in the agreement of sale which was made. At the time of entering into the agreement, the defendant handed to the plaintiff four municipal and two revenue bills and a plan of the premises. The plaintiff subsequently resold the premises to one Toolsydas Jumnadas for Rs. 2,900, but was unable to carry out his contract because the defendant refused to perform his agreement, and denied ever having entered into it.

The defendant denied that he ever agreed to sell to the plaintiff the premises referred to, or that the plaintiff paid him Rs. 100 as earnest money, or that he executed the agreement. He denied that he ever handed to the plaintiff four municipal and two revenue bills and a plan of the premises. Defendant said that he was the owner of the premises, and in the month of February, 1894, being desirous of obtaining a purchaser for the price of Rs. 5,000, he handed the municipal and revenue bills and plan to one Vithal Punt, who was instructed, if possible, to negotiate the sale of the premises as aforesaid. The bills and plan were handed over by Vithal Punt to one Putloo Ladoojee, who had in collusion with the plaintiff, prepared the agreement annexed to the plaint from the bills and plan for the purpose of defrauding the defendant and inducing him to part with the premises under their value. Defendant admitted that he is much addicted to drinking, and while under the influence of liquor, is incapable of understanding the nature of his own act. On the 22nd April, 1894, and the two following days, he was completely under the influence of liquor; and if the agreement was executed by him, which he denied, that he was incapable of understanding its effect, and that it was not binding upon him. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Company's circular, dated Hongkong, Oct. 23, says:—Though during the past fortnight cotton in Bombay experienced a moderate enquiry from exporters and next to none from local spinners, the tone of the market under Liverpool and New York advices was extremely steady, and as under its influence strong advices for Yarn poured here from Bombay every two or three days during the interval, importers could not but assume a much firmer position than before, and in this they were also egged on by a decline in exchange of about 1½ to 2 rupees. The result was that values were further spurted up to the extent of 1 dols, but, with this rise rates proved too high to purchasers, especially as there was no adequate response from Pakhoi and other large consuming districts to the rise that had been previously established, and dealers therefore could go no further than submit to the inevitable and bargained for their immediate wants to the extent of about 6,000 bales at the advance quoted. Sales comprise about

			dols.	dols.	dols.
2,700 bales of	No. 20	sold at	85½	to 89	and 90
225	,, 16	,,	84	to 88	,, 90
900	,, 12	,,	70	to 75	,, 79
2,100	,, 10	,,	66	to 75	,, 78½
75	,, 8-6	,,	67	to 70	

leaving unsold stocks after taking into count 6,700 bales arrived and about 3,000 bales shipped to Shanghai and Coast Ports at 25,000 bales consisting of 11,800 bales of No. 20—250 of 16—1,400 of 12—11,000 of 10—and 550 of 8.6. Exchange on India is quoted at Rs. 193½ wire and 193⅝ post.

The continuance of strong advices from Bombay coupled with a decline in exchange also acted on the market in Shanghai, and holders there likewise assumed a firmer position than before with the result that a spurt of half to one tael was further experienced in Nos. 20 and 10 which were the counts chiefly taken during the fortnight. No. 16 owing to its extreme prices found a check in the consuming districts, and very little if anything was done in this count and a feeling of weakness was tangible. Sales total as here about 6,000 bales consisting of 4,500 of 20—150 only of 16—and 1,350 of 10. Counting 14,000 bales imported during the fortnight unsold stocks are computed at about 18,000 bales. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 265 wire and 265½ post.

In Japan prices have advanced to 96 dolrs. for No. 20 and 95 dolrs. for No. 16. Coorla No. 20 "Ring" is quoted at exactly 100 dolrs. showing a rise of about 2 dolrs. in previous rates.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The "Overland China Mail" of Oct. 24, says:—Although not coming strictly under the province of China news, it is impossible to overlook the important events that are happening in the borderlands. Since peace was signed, Japan has been in a state of political ferment, and we would not be surprised to see there soon a great constitutional upheaval. A profession is being made of governing Japan under Western constitutional methods, whereas, as a matter of fact, the Government is as bureaucratic as it is in Russia. There is no freedom of the Press, no freedom of speech, and the outward sham at civilised Government is sure to stand revealed one fine day. Corea is again in a state of revolt. The Tai-won-kun, father of the King and the former Regent, has effected a coup d'etat; there is active rebellion in various parts of the country; Russia is hovering on the frontier and extending her influence in Manchuria, pressing forward incessantly towards the warmer fringe of the Pacific; the Japanese Minister has been re-called from Seoul for open connivance in the "coup d'etat." All things considered, Corea cannot be said to be in a better condition than it was prior to the war. For the first time in its history, China has recognised responsibility for the pirate bands on the borders of Tonkin. Acting under instructions from Peking, General Sou has obtained the release of the Lyaudet family—three in number—who were captured by pirates near Kabao (Tonkin) six months ago, and who have since undergone extraordinary privations and hardships. It is reported that the Chinese paid $6,000 as ransom. The pirates demanded one million dollars ransom from the French!

The Mahomedan rebellion in Kangsu is spreading. Horrible atrocities are reported from the interior; the rebels are burning every village they pass through in the way common with Chinese rebel, and in many cases women and children have been flung into the flames. It is a splendid instance of Christian fidelity that the British missionaries remain near the scenes of these disasters, in spite of serious personal sickness, in order to give medical and surgical aid to sufferers. Many petty rebellions are reported from various quarters. The whole country is in a very excited state, and we would not be surprised if a determined effort were made to unseat the Manchu dynasty.

The Black Flags have gone down before the Japanese in Formosa like chaff before the wind. Takow, the extreme southerly port, was captured on the 15th ult., after the very faintest show of resistance. Much damage was done to foreign property, and all foreigners had to seek refuge on board H. M. S. Tweed. We regret to say, on the authority of a correspondent who has just returned from Formosa, that the Japanese soldiers indulged in excesses which belie their claims for rank as a civilised nation. Many innocent Chinese women have been carrid off into the Japanese camp for a fate worse than death. Anping is reported to have fallen into the hands of the Japanese on the 21st ult., but this lacks confirmation. General Liu, the redoubtable leader of the Black Flags, deserted his men at the last moment, much to the chagrin of the Japanese, who wanted him particularly to repay him for the cost and labour and lives his obstinate resistance has entailed, and to make of him an example for other stupid Chinese officials. The victors are doing all they can to prevent the Chinese from escaping to the mainland; and the foreign vessels that went up to Taiwanfoo from Hongkong in the expectation of getting heavy complements of passengers have been disappointed so far. The foreigners from Anping and Taiwanfoo are on board H. M. S. Pique.

The Kucheng Commission of Enquiry into the Awasang massacre is at an end. Thirty or forty men have been executed for complicity, and four leaders and other prisoners are being taken down to Foochow where the leaders will be executed. The others will be banished. It is now the duty of the British Government to secure the proper punishment of all the officials.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 5th November, 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 2nd November 1895	10,921,900
Balance to be remitted from 3rd November 1895 to 31st March 1896	6,078,100

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·977	W	5	91·1	66·4	37	...	...	...
Agra	29·986	NW	4	93·5	63·4	51	...	..	...
Cawnpore	29·990	W	4	93·3	58·0	57	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·955	WSW	3	92·6	58·4	53	...	...	—0·05
Jhansi	29·997	Calm	2	95·1	68·7	39	...	—	—0·03
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Karachi	30·033	WSW	4	87·3	72·0	75	...	...	—0·07
Joypore	30·040	Calm	4	94·1	59·6	58	...	..	—0·04
Ajmere	30·093	Calm	3	91·4	56·7	73	...	..	—0·03
Deesa	30·029	NNE	7	98·3	59·6	47	...	..	—0·05
Ahmedabad	30·023	NE	1	96·2	70·1	50	...	..	...
Bhuj	30·022	WNW	4	94·5	66·9	83	...	..	—0·01
Rajkot	30·015	N	4	93·9	64·9	64	...	...	—0·24
Veraval	29·997	NNE	5	88·6	70·3	67	..	...	...
Neemuch	30·038	NE	4	92·8	59·3	41	...	...	—0·05
Indore	30·041	Calm	1	90·7	58·1	59	..	...	—0·12
Saugor	30·031	Calm	2	91·8	58·3	55	...	...	—0·14
Jubbulpore	30·023	ESE	1	92·0	55·9	61	..	—	—0·24
Hoshangabad	30·056	Calm	..	91·3	59·8	67	..	...	—0·31
Khandwa	30·036	Calm	2	95·2	58·6	49	..	..	—0·18
Raipur	30·005	Calm	3	91·3	64·2	59	..	..	—0·44
Nagpur	30·029	Calm	..	92·3	64·6	63	..	0·16	—0·47
Amraoti	30·021	N	...	94·3	65·8	46	...	...	—0·33
Akola	30·024	SE	2	94·9	58·5	53	..	..	—0·43
Surat	30·007	WNW	L	96·2	63·0	63	...	...	—0·13
Malegaon	30·040	WNW	6	92·4	58·4	54	...	...	—0·38
Bombay	29·986	E	8	89·7	76·6	73	...	0·06	—0·45
Poona	30·043	Calm	...	88·5	60·0	66	...	0·74	—0·12
Ahmednagar	30·050	Calm	1	87·9	54·0	68	...	0·91	...
Aurangabad	30·012	Calm	2	92·9	61·2	52	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	30·009	E	8	90·3	62·6	59	...	0·71	—0·30
Ratnagiri	29·960	ESE	5	93·9	73·4	58	...	1·30	+0·86
Belgaum	29·976	ESE	6	84·2	64·4	62	...	1·54	—0·14
Goa	29·964	SE	6	89·0	75·4	86	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·966	ENE	3	90·2	73·0	87	..	0·44	—1·58
Mangalore	29·956	E	2	89·8	75·4	74	..	1·78	—0·36
Calicut	29·956	NE	8	89·2	74·0	81	...	3·01	—0·25
Cochin	29·949	Calm	L	89·7	75·2	87	1·54	1·86	—0·20
Bangalore	29·988	ENE	8	82·2	64·3	79	...	1·59	—0·81
Secunderabad	30·000	Calm	3	87·1	64·5	71	..	1·15	—0·20
Masulipatam	29·987	NNE	7	88·5	75·1	87	..	0·45	—4·62
Bellary	30·016	Calm	2	89·2	69·9	71	..	2·09	+0·73
Cuddapah	29·979	NE	G	91·0	71·1	77	..	0·21	—1·99
Madras	29·976	NE	4	88·5	75·5	79	0·10	1·67	—3·45
Coimbatore	29·980	S	1	88·9	67·3	81	...	1·11	—0·82
Trichinopoly	29·933	Calm	1	91·0	74·4	75	...	2·00	—0·37
Negapatam	29·949	Calm	6	90·0	76·7	87	...	2·90	—3·69
Colombo	29·935	ESE	6	89·5	74·5	66	...	1·44	—4·29
Aden	29·967	E	18	84·3	78·3	73	...	...	—0·05

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has increased briskly in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Nagpur, Surat, Belgaum, Calicut, Masulipatam and Bellary, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is slightly irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bangalore, and 8 at Allahabad, Bombay and Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature is in moderate to very large excess of the normal over nearly the whole country, and the minimum 4° to 9° in excess at Bellary, Amraoti, Neemuch, Rajkote, Ajmere, Jeypore, Karachi, Jhansi and Agra. the highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Deesa, and the lowest 54° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Karachi and Jeypore. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin (1·54") and a few drops at Madras. A small area of low pressure exists in the extreme south of the Peninsula where the weather is slightly unsettled. Humidity and cloud proportion are both increasing in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and conditions are becoming favourable for rain in local showers there.

The mail steamer Carthage left Aden on the 5th and reports having experienced light to gentle north-easterly winds and fine weather up to her arrival in port on the 10th.

The s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind left Penang on the 1st and experienced up to latitude 5° 49' N., longitude 96° 01' E. at noon on the 2nd, moderate to light west-north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and occasional passing showers; to latitude 5° 58' N., longitude 86° 36' E., at noon on the 4th, moderate to fresh west-north-westerly and south-westerly winds, cloudy to overcast sky, south-westerly swell, squally weather and heavy rain on the evening of the 3rd; to arrival at Colombo, moderate to gentle westerly and north-westerly winds, and south-west sea and swell.

Nov. 10.

Pressure has bee steady, or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gardients are slight. Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Aden and light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in many places to the north of latitude 20° and at Negapatam, and the minimum in very large excess at Jhansi and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Deesa and the lowes 54° at Ahmedgnagar. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Aden, Coimbatore, Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam and Jacobabad. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The cyclonic winds on the Coromandel Coast and the increase of cloud proportion in the Madras Presidency show that the weather to the eastwards of that coast in the Bay is squally and unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Sunday's observations:—Pressure has generally decreased, but the changes are everywhere small and the relative pressure distribution is unchanged. Pressure is probably lowest in the south-west of the Bay, but the winds are light at all Coast stations, and no indication of any considerable disturbance on that area. The chief feature of the weather is excessive in temperature. The mean temperature of the past twenty-four hours is from three to seven degrees above normal in Northern and Central India, and fine clear weather obtains over the greater part of the country.

Later.

Monday's observations:—Pressure has increased slightly to highly over the whole of India; it is to-day normal in amount in Northern India, and in moderate excess in the Peninsula. Pressure is now lowest in the south of the Bay and light in the north-east. Winds obtain generally at Coast stations. Light variable winds and calms prevail in Northern India. The temperature has again increased over the greater part of the country. The mean temperature for the past twenty-four hours is seven degrees above the normal in the Punjab, six in Sind, Rajputana, and the N.-W. Provinces, and five in Central India and the Central Provinces. Mandalay, Tounggye Nellore, and Madras report light showers, and Cochin a fall of an inch and a-half with moderate clouds in the Coromandel Coast districts, and some light showers are probable, but the conditions at present are not favourable for general rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th November 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·905
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	73·7
Relative humidity of Air	·752
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air(read at 8 a.m. next day).	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind *	E, ENE, NW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	18.2

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Deepdale; 1,650 tons, Captain W F Lorimer, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 1,375 tons, Captain A Steavenson, sailed yesterday for Mormagao, with the same botton cargo.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 695 pilgrims as passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain Mc Allister, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Jeddah (26th October) brought a general cargo and 161 deck passengers.

The Steamer Dean, 958 tons, Captian W R Wilson, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Bagkok (22nd October) brought a cargo of timber. The vesel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart & Co.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mecca, 919, tons, Captain T Whitehead, sailed yesterday for Delagoa Bay, Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the followings passengers:—Mr D M David, Mr Ali S Ali, Mr R Haymann and 70 deck.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Livingtone, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg-Col D Hughes, Mr H C Wright, Mr Liliadhur Premji, Mr Nassur Haji Mowjee and 90 deck.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 891 tons, Captain A Gauhe, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Zanzibar (27th October) brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Finner, Mrs Percy, Mr Gamuro, Mr Menezir, Mr Pereira and 86 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

The French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Commander F Etienne, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt Col Borssic, Mr O Bagger, Mr W Elgin, Mr G Mundge, Mr Rama, Mr B L Standair and child, Mr and Mrs Rowlandson and child, Mr D Mathe and 15 deck.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Dilwara (Transport)	Mann	England.
	Zaire (Portuguese Transport)	Santos	Goa.
	Mecca (s)	Whitehead	Delagoa Bay.
	Clan Gordon (s)	Stevenson	Marmugao.
	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, &c.
	La Seyne (s)	Etienne	Aden via Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Deepdale, Lorimer, for Calcutta.
,, Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Carthage, for London, &c.
,, Naderi, for Jeddah, &c.
,, Ehrenfels, for Karachi.
,, Loodiana, for Calcutta.
,, Vindobona, for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
6	Lawada s	Watt	Mauritius, Oct 18.
	City of Vienna s	Thoms	Liverpool, Oct 8.
7	Chelydra s	Cass	Hongkong, Oct 23.
	Eridan s	Caillaud	Colombo, Nov 1.
	Africa s	Jones	Moulmein, Nov 3.
	Goldenfels s	Groot	Hamburg, Sept 14.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6.—Steamers Malda, Sirdhana, Golconda and Mira; and ship Lynton.
Nov. 7.—Steamers Bhopal and Wardha.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

Arrivals. Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Arrivals. Commander.	Arrivals. From	Departures. Date.	Departures. To
	October				
23	Mayo	De Berry	Somali coast.		
24	Irraouaddy	Scipioni	Marseilles	24	Zanzibar
	Vasco de Gama	Ferreira de Amaral	Lisbon	29	Muscat
25	Sheik Berkhud	Grant	Somali coast.	28	Somali coast
27	Glenfarg	Selby	London		China
28	Himalaya	Adawson	London		Sydney
	Clan Cameron	Barr	Calcutta		London
	Pectan	Hocken	Batoum		China
29	Queen Adelaide	Ritson	Cardiff		
	Shannon	Crewe	London	29	Bombay
	Ursa	Phippen	Bassein		Port Said F O
	Naderi	McAlister	Jeddah		Bombay
	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast.	30	Somali coast
	Pekin	Jephson	London	29	Calcutta
	Isia de Luzon	Eayona	Barcelona		Manilla
30	Moldava	Burnside	Rangoon	30	Port Said F O
	Venezia	Polleri	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Powder Ham	Barnes	Australia		London
	Turkistan	Paramore	Cardiff		
31	Sikh	Rowley	Sydney		London
	Hubbuck	Bowler	Sydney	31	London
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		Hodeida
	Sumatra	Crawford	Calcutta		London
	Illiafee	Salem Alli	Bombay		
	November				
1	Alphonse Parran	Hoskins	Manchester	1	Persian Gulf
	General	Asthausen	Zanziber		Hamburg
	Massilia	Harvey	Australia		London
	Sutlej	Nantes	Bombay		
	Preussen	Hogemann	Bremen		China
2	Clan Macnab	Willock	Bussorah	2	London
	Kaiser	Van Issendoiff	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Karlsruke	Walter	China		Bremen
	Vindobona	Bellen	Trieste	3	Bombay
3	Strathairly	Conchturst	Calcutta		Dundee
	Rakaiyo	Wilson	Brisbane	4	London
	Egypt	Dutroche	Pondicherry		Marseilles
	Pemba	Stebbing	Bombay	5	Zanzibar
	Kanzler	Elson	Hamburg		Zanzibar

Aden, 5th November, 1895.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 11.

From Glasgow.

Armenia s—32 cases whisky, Morenas and Co.
Asia s—35 packages paper S A S Dawood.
Australia s—23 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood.
Clan Gordon s—100 cases whisky, Charles Phillimore and Co.

From Liverpool.

Aston Hall s—200 kegs chemicals, S Bhanji.
Australia s—125 cases candles, A H Karimbhoy; 15 cases soap, D Dadabhoy; 200 kegs chemicals, A Bhoyji.

From London.

Shannon s—1 pipe portwine, The Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 23 cases hams, bacon and cheese, S R Subedar; 27 cases provisions, D Cowasji; 35 cases hams, bacon and cheese, H J Rustomji and Co; 36 cases ham, cheese and bacon, Edalji Burjorji; 8 cases stationary, &c, N Camaroodin; 7 cases medicine, &c, V Bhicka and Co.
Thorndale s—29 cases oilmanstores, &c, E Russoolji.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—5 cases paper, A Esmalji.
Imperatrix s—7 cases blotting paper, H Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 11.

For Liverpool.

City of Edinburgh s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts Linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Asia s—35 bales wool, Tyab Hajee; 59 bales wool, Finlay Muir and Co; 65 bales wool, and 35 bales goat hair, H M Abba; 204 bales cotton and twist waste, Owen and Okell; 30 bales wool, B Fakirchand.
Australia s—135 bales cotton fly, T Jewaraj; 495 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsey; 160 cwts coir yarn, K Mowjee and Co.

For London.

Shannon s—21 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 27 cases peacock feathers, N Sukoorbhoy; 20 bales hides and skins, V and A Graham and Co; 40 cwts buffalo horns, H O H Hassam, 5 bales goat hair, and 100 cwts dear horns, J M Rahimtoola; 11 cases brassware, Ardesir and Byramjee; 16 bales hides, B Esmail; 51 bales skin, H M Abba; 16 bales skin, C Essa and Co; 18 cwts nutmegs, M Jaffer; 12 bales skins, H O H Hassam; 5 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 14 bales hides and skins, H Jamal; 7 cases indigo, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 5 bales skins, S M Dharamsee; 30 bales hides and skins J A Peerbhoy; 6 cases peacock feathers, A Badool; 5 cases curry powder, Harner and Sons.

For Marseilles.

Asia s—15 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 990 cwts castorseed, and 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co.
Bombay s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales coir-yarn, and 40 bales hemp, K Kooshal; 150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co; 4,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Naples.

Singapore s—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 2 cases brassware and 9 bundles carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 447 cwts Myraballams, V Ebrahim and Co; 11 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Bremen.

Rheinfels s—1,487 cwt Ground-nut cake, Glade and Co.

For New York.

Asia s—43 packages furniture carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

For Hongkong.

Rosetta s—10 cwts sharkfins, A C Mamed; 27 cwts kismiss, D Ruttonsey; 15 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 25 bales twist, Sassoon J David; 10 cwts genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co.
Vindobona s—200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

For Shanghai.

Rosetta s—64 bales piece goods, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bomonji; 11 bales blankets, Sassoon J David and Co.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 10.

Pomeroy, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 4th Drn Guards, from leave, from England.
Nicholson, Br-Genl, Punjab, Depy Adj-Genl, from leave, from England.
Philips, Major, Bo. 19th Bo I from Aden.
Gordon, Capt, Bo. R A, off leave, from England.
Stokes, Capt, Madras, R H A, from leave, from England.
Shelley, Capt, Madras, R E, from furlough, from Europe.

November 11.

Leader, Surg-Major, Punjab, A M S, on leave, from Umballa.
Minzie, Capt, Bo, R L Fus, on leave, from Indore.

DEPARTURES.—November 11.

Nicholson, Br-Genl, Punjab, Depy Adj-Genl, to Command Head Quarters.
Macmun, Surg-Major, Madras, I M S, off leave, to Belgaum.
Rowlandson, Lt, Bo, 26th Balu Regt, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th November, 1895.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head Quarters to-day and on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th November, 1895.

1. The following promotions and appointments are made from this date.

A Company.—Lce. Corpl. L. Chitts to be Corporal vice Otto resigned; and Vol. E. Baird to be Lce. Corporal vice Chitts promoted.

C Company.—Vol. A. Wright to be Bugler.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company;—No. 3725 Vol. A. M. Jones.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, November 9.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—Mr C Stewart Wilson, Covenanted, Jt-Magte, furlough; Mr E J Mardon, Convenanted, Jt Magte, special leave commuted to furlough on medical certificate and extended to 9th Sept; Mr H B Finlay, Covenanted, District and Sess Judge, leave on medical certificate for six months (the last month being extraordinary leave without allowances); Mr C H Pratt, Police, District Supdt of Police, extraordinary leave, without allowances, for one day.

Mr G H deM Goutiere, Asst District Supdt of Police, Gorakhpur, to officiate as District Supt of Police, vice Mr S H Berkeley on deputation, and to be posted to the Philibhit District.

Mr T H Wall, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Farokhabad, to officiate as Dist Supdt of that district, vice Mr R F Young, granted privilege leave.

The undermentioned Military Asst Surgns, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Surg Genl with the Govt of India, are appointed to the charges mentioned against their names:—First class Military Asst Surg W J Hogan, to the civil medical charge of the Ballia district; first class Military Asst Surg G Bynes to the civil medical charge of the Pilibhit district; second class Military Asst Surg C G Thompson, to the charge of the Civil Engineering College dispensary, Roorkee; first class Military Asst Surg J Hardy, in charge of the Civil Engineering College dispensary, Roorkee, to the civil medical charge of the Bara Banki district.

Mr W H Dawe, Depy Collr, on return from privilege leave, to the Allahabad district.

Mr L W Teyon, Depy Collr, on return from privilege leave, to the Moradabad district.

Surg Capt W Vost, Civil Surg on return from temporary military duty, to the Bahraich district.

In supersession of Notification, Mr C H Pratt, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Sitapur district.

Mr P U Allen, offg Magte and Collr, Saharanpur, on being relieved by Mr Whish, to revert to Jt Magte, Saharanpur.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 6.)

Mr R W Carlyle, Magte and Collr, Tippera, is allowed leave for two months and four days.

Mr N D Beatson Bell, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Dacca, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Tippera, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R W Carlyle.

The Hon Mr J A Bourdillon, offg Commr of the Burdwan Division, on leave, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr A A Wace retired.

Mr G E Manisty, Magte and Collr, second grade, is promoted to the first grade of Magtes and Collrs, vice the Hon Mr J A Bourdillon, but will continue to be on deputation until further orders.

Mr H F T Maguire, Magte and Collr, third grade, on leave, is promoted to the second grade of Magtes and Collrs, vice Mr G E Manisty.

Mr E H C Walsh, sub pro tem Magte and Collr of the third grade is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr H F T Maguire, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr C E A W Oldham is appointed to be Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Depts, vice Mr W Egerton, on being relieved of his present appointment as offg Magte and Collr of Darbhanga.

Mr J Cowie, District Supdt of Police, is posted to the Faridpur district.

Mr N Williamson, Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, Bhagalpur, is transferred to the South Lushai Hills district.

Mr R H S Hutchinson, Asst Supdt of Police, is transferred to the South Lushai Hills district on being relieved of his present appointment as offg District Supdt of Police, Chittagong.

Mr J V Ryan, Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, South Lushai Hills, is transferred to the Gya district.

Mr J M Coates, Asst Supdt of Police, is transferred, to the Darjeeling district, on being relieved of his present appointment as offg District Supdt of Police, Midnapore.

Mr F C T Halliday, Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, Bhagalpur, is transferred to Sirajganj in the Pabna district.

Mr W C M Dundas, Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, Bhagalpur, is transferred to Patna City in the Patna district.

Mr F Boxwell, Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, Bhagalpur, is transferred to Barrackpore in the 24-Parganas district.

Mr S N Walker, District Supdt of Police, is allowed furlough for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Mr G B Havelock, District Supdt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr R N W Pritchard, Asst Supdt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

The Rev G M Davies, offg Chaplain of Howrah, is allowed leave for three months, under Art 656 of the Civil Service Regulations.

HIGH COURT.—November 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

For Judgment.

135-95—Chalk W and S—Haji Succoor Haji Cassum vs. The Bombay Persia S N Co Ld—Crawford and Co.
294-95—Mulji and R—Mulraji Khataw vs. Runchordas Gopal &c—Little and Co.
430-95—Ardeshir H and D—Jan Mahomed Jetha Pebney vs Fatma and others—Mansuklal D and J.
364-95—Thakoredas D and C—Lukhmidas vs L W Rivett Carnac—L and Bowen.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

84-95—Thakoredas D and C—Fazul Jaffer vs BaiVeerbai and others—M L Shroff.
524-94—M N Saklatwalla—Chandrabai Sivram and others vs Hunsraj alias Peerchand and others.
89-95—In person—Castoorjbhoga and others vs Goverdhundas Doongersee.
276-95—Bhaishanker and K—Vaidya Purbhooram Jwanram vs Thucker Vussonji Damodhur—Bangale and C.
293-95—Brown and Moir—John Martin Grevnon and others vs Pestonji Nusserwanji Jinwalla—Wadia and G.
319-95—Crawford and Co—Chartered Bank of India A and C vs. Haji Mahomed Haji Dada &c Bland and N.
414-95—Tyabji and D—Chimanlal Soudu Garmul vs Sittaram Girjurmul, &c.
437-95—In person—Kikabhoy Moosabhoy vs Adamji Heptoola.
431-95—Edgelow and G—Pestonji Sorabji Kharagat and others vs Goolam Hoosein—Walad Baba Fakir.
447-95—In person—Moti Prema, &c vs Jan Mahomed Ladak.
443-95—Nanu and H George Cotton and others vs Nanabhoy Khunderao Desai.
452-95—Heralal and M—Fateram Dundram and others vs Tribhoowandas—Ruttonji Modi.
459-95—Edgelow and G—Maneckchand Hirachund vs Gopalchund Ruttonlal.
468-95—Pestonji R and K—Cooverji RuttonjeePostkhanawalla vs Rustomji Dadabhoy Setna and others—Edgelow and G.
473-95—Mulji and R—Parvatibai vs Chipi Pandurang Kristnaji—Tayabji and Co.
491-95—Nanu and H—Fazulbhoy Heptoola and other vs Jamnabai.
502-95—Bland and N—William Watson and others vs J H Atterbury.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

40-95—In person—Saya Gungaji Gopal vs Oomaji Sayaba Gopal.
32-95—In person—Fatmabee vs Senoo Goolab.
45-95—In person—Burjorji Shapoorji Dessai vs Hanmunt Row Raghunathrow Balcoonker.
39-95—In person—Bai Casibai vs Khimji Lalji and others.
48-95—In person—Thucker Khatao Hirochund vs Thucker Bhanji Hirochand—B N Kirtiker.

Postponed Long Causes.

20-95—Mirza H K—Adumji Currimbhoy vs Abdoolali Currimbhoy and others—J C Cama.
386-95—Bicknell M and M—Maturadas Ramdas and others vs Bai Radha alias Jadao—Hiralal and M.
277-95—Biralal and M—Goverdhandas Meghjee vs Adhibai and others—Pestonjee R and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

86-94—P N Pleader—Ramkrishna Bailal vs Tikaram Baldeo and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.
188-95—Daphtary and F—Moolchund Oodhavdas vs L A Watkins—James Peace.
664-94—Little and Co—Venayek Ramchundra Luxmonji and another vs Gooroonath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M.
562-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and H.
475-93—Dikshit and H—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Vishnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.
211-95—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmaljee—Brown and M.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Govt and Bai Shirinbai and others—F A Little for Government and Craigie L and O wen for 1st Claimant,—Dikshit and H, and Ardeshir H and D, for 3rd and 5th Claimant, other Claimants—In person—Not to be called on for 10 days from this date 11th November 1895.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Land Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Callianjee Ahmednuger Cotton Press Co, Ld—Mooljee and R, and Hiralal and M.
Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gokuldas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co Ld—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES and Captain HENEAGE, A.-D.-C., which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND by 1 P.M., on 13th November, 1895, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post town until 14th December, 1895 when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY.

J. J. HEATON,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Ganeshkhind, 7th November, 1895.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

No market advices are to hand through Reuter of later date then those chronicled in our report of Saturday evening ; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton to the end of last week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	187,000	396,000	293,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	66,000	123,000	124,000
" " Continent	98,000	152,000	137,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,794,000	2,606,000	2,082,000
" exports to U. K. do.	434,000	690,000	602,000
" " to Continent do.	430,000	812,000	623,000
" Stock in the Ports	910,000	1,000,000	941,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	3,330,000	3,533,290	3,398,280
" " Surats	142,000	156,220	149,650

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	912,000	659,610	785,710
" London	6,000	9,000	8,000
American Afloat	160,000	388,000	351,000
East Indian "	6,000	10,000	10,000
Total	1,084,000	1,066,610	1,154,710
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 11-16d.	3 1-32d.	4½d.
" Good Dhollera	4 1-16d.	2½d.	3⅞d.
Difference	⅝d.	17-32d.	⅝d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	13,44,092
" " Branches	Dec.	"	2,32,845
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	2,25,149
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,76,911
Other Authorized "	Dec.	"	1,025
Loans on Govt. "	Dec.	"	2,42,355
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	9,78,332
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,58,811
Cash	Dec.	"	29,22,955

The diminution in the Presidency Bank's cash balance of 29¼ lakhs, at 429¾ lakhs, at the end of last week, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, is only some 6 lakhs greater than was shown in the previous Return ; the falling off in trade requirements last week having been about 9¼ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 56 lakhs in the week preceding. The withdrawals from Private Deposits during the week under notice were comparatively trifling ; and in Loans there was again some falling off ; while the addition to Bills Discounted was 5¼ lakhs less. There was, however, a falling off in Government Deposits, both at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating 15¾ lakhs.

COTTON has been quiet here to-day at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The day's Sales aggregate 1,600 bales, all ready new Cotton, of which exporters are credited with 1,050 bales, consisting of 550 "Fully Good" to "Fine" Bengal, at Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 ; 400 Akola, at Rs. 218 ; and 100 Khundwa, at Rs. 218 ; the Mills having taken 200 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 200 ; 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 209¼ ; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 200 ; and Bengal, at Rs. 180 per candy.

Rain, according to the official telegraphic weather and crop reports received to-day, fell since the middle of last week at Barsee, Sholapur, Bellary, and Hubli, the fall ranging from 38 inches at Hubli to some two inches at Bellary. In the last-named district the Cotton plants needed fine weather ; but at Barsee, where the weather had meantime become bright and seasonable, and the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening, the crop was excellent. In circles of the earlier growths picking was general in most of the districts, and the crop was being harvested in favourable weather, the arrivals at Oomrawattee being on the increase. In the Broach and Dhollera circles, the weather was bright and seasonable, the plants being far advanced in harvesting in the former, and in the Wadwan districts of the latter.

WHEAT has been a quiet market to-day, with only a moderate export business passing ; but prices are unchanged as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-2-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	"	4-1-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-0-6	"
Red Delhi	"	3-15-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	3-10-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-0-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-5-0	"

OIL SEEDS have also been in but moderate request by shippers, but the feeling is steady, and rates close unaltered, say—

Linseed	Rs.	7-9-0 to Rs. 7-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	7-4-0 to 7-5-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore.	"	6-12-0	"
Do. Red "	"	6-7-0	"
Gingelly White	"	41-0-0 to 42-0-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	"	39-8-0 to 40-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,750	bales.
Wheat	18,913	cwts.
Linseed	2,736	"
Rapeseed	4,887	"
Gingellyseed	8,839	"
Poppyseed	1,334	"
Castorseed	2,404	"
Rice	42,529	"

FREIGHTS remain dull for immediate shipment. Business has been done for Liverpool at 8s. ; and for Marseilles at 11s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1 ¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little was given, and at 1s. 1 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits ; but the latter being scarce, and a moderate inquiry for Bank Paper setting in, sales receded gradually to 1s. 1 11-16d., and 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank remittance, and Mercantile Bills, respectively. At the latter rate we heard of business passing for ready and forward delivery ; but at the decline there was no inquiry for Bank Paper, and the market closed steadier again as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 1 3-4d.	"
Credits 3	Do.	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Francs 3	Do.	1·45¼	"

forward quotations for Bank remittance being 1s. 1¾d. ; and for sterling Credits 1s. 1 27-32 to-7-8d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again, and rates, after opening at 107 1-8 for cash, and 106 7-8 for the 2nd December settlement, gave way 1-8 per cent. and left off at 107 and 106¾ in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day, the only changes in our list this evening being in a few Mill shares and all in sellers' favour, say, an advance of Rs. 40, in Lukhmidass ; of Rs. 15, in Manockjee Petit ; of Rs. 10, in Oriental ; and of Rs. 5, in Sun.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th November 1895, compared with the Statement of 2nd November, 1895 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 2. Rs.	Nov. 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,26,843	62,82,751
Do. do. at Branches	32,29,801	29,96,956
Other Deposits	5,63,42,396	5,61,17,247
Post Bills	6,914	5,879
Credits, undrawn	25,96,255	25,93,729
Rs...	8,49,02,239	8,31,01,562
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	85,32,455	87,09,366
Other authorised Securities	41,23,347	42,22,322
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	48,58,176	49,09,810
Loans do. do. do.	74,28,568	71,86,213
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,31,95,738	1,44,74,070
Dead Stock	3,97,982	3,97,982
Stamps and Stationery	23,388	23,358
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	49,277	2,08,088
Cash	4,58,93,308	4,29,70,353
Rs...	8,49,02,239	8,31,01,562

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 10.

10 p.m.	81·4

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.	87·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SHILLONG.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSTON—BUYERS—October 31, at All Saints' Church, Shillong, by the Rev P G Bruce-Austin, B A, Chaplain, Harley Macalpine Johnston, Captain, 15th Bengal Lancers, and Adjutant, Surma Valley Light Horse, son of William Johnston, late B C S, of Cowhill, Dumfries, to Emily Lind, daughter of William Lind Buyers, Superintending Engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOURDILLON—November 4, at Darjeeling, the wife of J A Bourdillon, of a daughter.

LANG—October 31, at Almora, Kumaun, the wife of R Lang, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

RENNY—November 4, at Cossipore, the wife of Captain S M Renny, R A, of a son.

STEWART—November 1, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut J A Stewart, I S C, of a son.

THOMAS—November 2, at Bellary, the wife of Captain D Brodie Thomas, 1st Battn, The Cheshire Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SIMSON—MACLEOD—November 5, at Shahpur Punjab, by the Rev R McCheyne Paterson, B D, Anstruther Frank, Simson, Brunton, Fifeshire, Scotland, and Calcutta, to Agnes Maxwell, daughter of the late Norman Macleod, D D.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1895.

THERE is only too much reason to believe that the deplorable circumstances made public in connection with the recent death of a young woman in London from revolver shots, and the attempted suicide with the same weapon of a medical student, named Dutta, are only typical of the entanglements, to which many Indian students succumb, when completing their educational career in England. In that miserable tragedy the young man was a Christian convert, and supposed to be under the guidance and control of a missionary organisation. He evaded the kindly supervision of his friends, and formed a liaison with a girl of respectable family who had fallen into evil courses. Dutta was infatuated enough to ask the permission of his parents to make her his wife ; and meanwhile he professed to have married her before a registrar, living with her as if the conjugal tie relation was regular. His father endeavoured to bring him to his senses by cutting off his allowance. The result was that the couple were reduced to such straits that, according to Dutta's account, the girl fired one shot into her neck, and a second through her heart, which killed her on the instant ; whereupon he essayed to kill himself with one of the remaining bullets. The story may or may not be true in all its details. The medical evidence seems to discredit the theory of suicide as affecting the victim who is dead. The suggestion of murder, whether well or ill-founded, is an added horror to his shipwreck at the outset of life. Unhappily many episodes of a similar kind, only differing in degree, have blighted the prospects of many of the natives of India who, full of hope and promise, braved the unexpected perils of a great city in a strange land. They follow their own devices, away from home and kindred, neglecting the guidance and landmarks by which they might direct their steps. The East India Association proffers advise and assistance in suitably placing Indian students where they can safely and profitably carry out the intentions of their parents and friends. But this kindly influence is too often rejected, and is exchanged for the delusive joys of complete emancipation. What wonder if these undisciplined youths go astray? The religious beliefs in which they were brought up are forgotten with the fever and excitement of a new experience, so foreign to that of their early years. In the new surroundings their faith is sapped, and their traditional habits laid aside as cumbersome or obsolete. The abstemious East is far distant, the flesh-pots of Egypt are savoury, and are everywhere in evidence. The restrictions of caste are felt to be shackles and are thrown off ; the observance of ritual is irksome, there are none to protest if it be neglected ; the safeguards provided by the presence of elders of their own people whose approbation and good will are instinctively cultivated even by the most thoughtless of youths in their own country, cease to be operative when ten thousand miles of sea roll between. Matters are not improved when the elders in question are not likely to hear of the aberrations and backslidings of their distant kindred.

Reversing Shakespeare's aphorism it may be said that home-keeping fathers (in India) have ever homely wits. We have heard the authentic story of a child of Ind who wrote from London to his sire in the far away Mofussil, stating that he had reached such a point in his studies that it had become necessary to purchase £400 worth of books, for which he begged the favour of a remittance. The father sent the money, remarking in all simplicity that though English education was costly, yet he was content that his son should have made the progress in pursuit of knowledge indicated by the acquisition of so many valuable books. The young scapegrace had not laid out forty pounds on books ; the money was wanted to supply quite other needs. Not every Indian youth has a wealthy family to draw upon with such facility. The son of a small land-holder who stinted the rest of his family to make the necessary remittances was remonstrated with by a kindly English friend for wasting in dissipation money which his people could ill-afford ; he made answer that he must keep up his position in society. Which indeed he did, but not exactly in the best society. There are many such young men, and the sequel is sometimes sad enough, shame and suicide too often marking the end. We are far from suggesting that all those who leave India to complete their education in England misuse their opportunities and lose their caste, their religion, and their self-respect. We make no such sweeping assertion. It would be a great injustice to many excellent young men who have known how to avoid the pitfalls attending early life in a distant land, away from the traditional restraints of home and kindred. But we have good warrant for affirming that the risks attending such an undertaking are so many and so serious that it is the bounden duty of parents and guardians in this country to take care that those for whose welfare they are reponsible shall be, so far as possible, safeguarded from the evil influences which otherwise may blight their careers. This is the more necessary, seeing that the average Indian student has seldom been subjected to the discipline which every European youth undergoes first in his home, and then in the school.

In former times the Indian scholar was brought under a discipline which left nothing to be desired on the score of severity. Reverence for his teacher and for all those in authority over him was inculcated with an iron hand, and enforced besides by religious sanction, which visited any wandering into devious ways, with the penalties due to sins against God. Our modern education has changed all that, and the Indian student is less trammelled by habits of self-control than perhaps the student of any other country, not excepting the United States. He, therefore, fares badly when left to his own resources in the noise and tumult of London. It was with a view to provide against this manifest danger that the Oriental University Institute was founded at Woking, a few miles from London, in 1884, by Dr. Leitner. The object was to found a centre of learning in England with special appliances which would enable natives of the East of good family to preserve their religion and caste while in England for educational purposes. A mosque has been erected in the grounds, near the quarters available for Mussalman residents, and a Hindu temple near those of the Hindus, both being distinct from each other and from the buildings occupied by European students. Orientals and Christians are alike invited and encouraged to observe the practices of their several religious systems. Indians are strongly recommended to preserve their caste, for which every facility is provided. The means of study are supplied in abundance in a fine library and a museum of Greco-Buddhistic sculptures, coins and art industrial exhibits, facilitating the comparison of European and Eastern culture, and showing the influence of Greek art on Northern India and other parts of the Asiatic world. Within the spacious precincts of the Institute and its surroundings, Indian and other oriental students are provided with exceptional advantages for the prosecution of their studies, and are under the influence of a distinguished philologist, of long experience of the educational needs of natives of this country, and who is besides a man of wide sympathy with all that is best in the native character. Here is the ideal haven for young men who are sent to England to pursue their studies for either professional or official life, and whom it is desired to preserve from contamination with the seamy side of London. Many young men have profited by the arrangements made with kindly care for their well-being and comfort. But in too many instances an ignorant impatience of even the most elementary rules, such as that requiring return from town at a reasonable hour in the evening, has been allowed to weigh in the balance against admitted advantages. The inmates write to their friends in India that residence in the midst of London is necessary, and they obtain permission to withdraw from surroundings and influences that are benefical and protective to form connections which are neither. The remedy for this is in the hands of the parents in India who should make the continuance of supplies contingent upon compliance with observance of the conditions found necessary by experience for the protection of Indian students in England.

IT has been frequently repeated of late that the Japanese are not inventors, but only copyists, that the marvellous originality and ingenuity of their work belongs to the genius of a bygone age, that their skill is hereditary like that of the beaver, and that the most their present talent is good for is a cheap copy of European manufactures. These reports have received a striking contradiction in the original work of a Japanese chemist, Mr. Jokichi Sakamine, who, while studying at Glasgow University under Prof. Mills, F. R. S., engaged in researches into improved methods of brewing and bread-making. This study (of fermentation) involves an intimate acquaintance with the natural history of fungi which has only recently become a branch of science. M. Pasteur discovered that fermentation was caused by the life processes of specific organisms, and not (as was previously believed, even by such distinguished chemists as Liebig) a chemical phenomenon produced by the oxidising action of the air. A writer in Chambers's journal, speaking of the work of Mr. Sakamine, states that on the foundation supplied by Pasteur's discovery all our knowledge of fermentation and the science of bacteriology has been built up ; and not only have we found out why alcohol is formed out of sugar, and why food goes bad in hot weather, but also why we suffer from epidemic diseases. Fungi have not the power, like green plants, of extracting carbonic acid from the air. They, as a rule, can only attack dead matter. Ordinary yeast is a fungus of the lowest order, its cells are about one-thousandth of an inch long, and if one of these cells be placed in a solution of sugar, and kept moderately warm, it begins to multiply, rendering the liquid turbid, and bubbles begin to rise to the surface, producing a scum. The yeast is decomposing the sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid gas, and part of the sugar is used in the growth of the cells. The work of Mr. Sakamine was to find a fungus that would perform the work of fermentation better than yeast, so well, in fact, as to dispense with the process of malting, and the waste that accompanies it. He tried all the fungi he could find, without success, until he came upon an obscure fungus, known as *Eurotium oryzae*, belonging to the mildew family—a family only too well known by the makers of heavily sized cotton cloths. This fungus, on due cultivation, did all that the investigator required. He completed his study after returning to Japan, in conjunction with Professor Atkinson of Tokyo University, and it was eventually found that boiled bran was the best medium for the cultivation of the fungus. The new ferment has been called by its discoverer Saka Koji, and its importance to the maker of alcoholic liquids may be guessed when it is known that it not only dispenses with malting, but will continue to work in solutions containing as much as 20 per cent. of alcohol, while, with the old system the distiller could not carry on the process of fermentation after the liquid alcohol reached 12 to 14 per cent. In addition to this, it produces no fusel oil and no furfurol poisonous substances which distinguish bad from good spirits. After a certain time, the fusel oil of whisky in the process of maturing breaks up into ethers that give the liquid its bouquet. We do not yet know what means will have to be used to flavour the very pure alcohol obtained by the aid of Saka Koji, and on this account it may be open to the objection of the petroleum process of maturing whisky, which promised so much eight years ago. Highly refined petroleum having no odour was forced in fine streams through the crude whisky and absorbed the fusel oil, while, having no affinity for alcohol, it would not mix in any proportion with it. But as the bouquet of whisky depends entirely on the so-called impurities the petroleum process left practically nothing but pure spirit of wine or alcohol, so we hear no more about it.

WHILE Mr. Jokichi Sakamine was working on the subject of ferments other chemists have been keenly following up the discoveries that should render possible the production of alcohol by synthesis. The latest news comes through *La Nature*, and it is quite as interesting as the work of Mr. Sakamine. M. Bertholet was the first to obtain synthetic alcohol, that is to say, alcohol prepared artificially and starting from pure carbon and hydrogen. His process was too expensive to compete with the alcohol of commerce, but the recent discoveries, by means of electro-chemical processes, of producing cheap acclylene gas have given a new impulse to the subject, and already an absolutely pure alcohol is obtained free from all the impurities that are usually found in ordinary distillates. The process described and illustrated in *La Nature* has been so far simplified that alcohol at 96° and in the greatest state of purity can be produced at a cost varying from 15 to 25 centimes per litre when the motive power is derived from a fall of water. What then is to be the future of Whisky? Is it actually going to be produced by synthesis from petroleum, a substance that approaches it very nearly in chemical composition—and flavoured with essences derived from Coal Tar? We give below the principal ingredients in three hydrocarbons to shew the near relationship of Petroleum and Whisky :

	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen.
Petroleum	·894	·137	·014
Alcohol	·519	·137	·342
Coal	·804	·052	·078

In its present state petroleum will not mix with any alcoholic liquor, although in a certain form it is quite as intoxicating as the strongest whisky. This fact is well known to all persons employed in rectifying petroleum spirit or benzine. A table-spoonful of light petroleum spirit placed in a glass of hot water will give off a vapour that produces rapid intoxication if breathed into the lungs. What the effect of frequent indulgence in this form of vice might be does not seem to have been put in print. We have now before us tried methods of producing alcohol, by fermentation and by synthesis, each giving results far superior in point of purity to anything known in the beverages of commerce. It would appear that both are equally free from the recognised impurities, and also from the distinctive flavours that give names to various drinks, but neither liquid would be likely to be found palatable to ordinary tastes. The flavouring of pure spirit will then arise as a second problem for the chemist, while pathologists will find a new field of observation in the study of the effects of purified alcohol on the human system. Heretofore their work has been limited to observing and noting the effects of alcohol mixed in greater or lesser degree with poisonous matters. In the wine industry the aid of a cheap and pure spirit will be utilised for fortifying light wines to enable them to bear transport for long distance, while in the industrial arts cheap alcohol will render many processes possible which now hang fire on account of cost. It is to be hoped that with the advent of pure and cheap spirit there will come a training of the public taste to such a degree that the liquids now sold with spurious labels as wines and spirits will need nothing more than a popular veto to render them utterly unsaleable.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 1st instant, left Aden, at noon, yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Sunday next. Passengers will land at the Ballard Pier.

HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL RAPHAEL DE ANDRADE, the Governor-General-elect of Portuguese India, accompanied by Colonel Villars, left, yesterday noon, for Goa, by the Portuguese transport Zaire, which arrived in our harbour on Sunday from Lisbon. The departure of his Excellency was private. A large number of Goanese were present at the Apollo Bunder to see the Governor-General-elect off. His Excellency left the Apollo Bunder in a steam-launch and went on board the Zaire, where he was received by his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto and the Commander of the vessel, Senhor A. K. Santos. The transport Zaire, which had on board 772 troops and twenty-two officers, then weighed anchor and proceeded to Goa.

GENERAL VISCOUNT VILLA D'OUREM, the late Governor-General of Portuguese India, accompanied by Viscountess d'Ourem, their son and son-in-law, and attended by J. Rocha, A.-D.-C., arrived in Bombay by the Shepherd and Co.'s steamer Sabarmatti, on Sunday night, and they are at present staying in the Apollo Hotel.

AMONG the passengers by the last English mail steamer was Captain W. P. Walshe, Superintendent of the House of Correction and the Government Workhouse, whose state of health was considered by his medical advisers to be so serious as to render his immediate departure from Bombay imperative. He was suffering from insomnia and mental depression. His return to this country is highly improbable, and his condition, it is feared, will render his retirement from the service compulsory. Captain Walshe has for several years been a Government nominee on the Corporation and the Municipal Standing Committee, in the debates of both of which bodies he took a prominent part. He was born in May, 1838, and is, therefore, sixty-seven years of age, two years beyond the ordinary limit of service under Government. He joined the British Army as an ensign in March, 1855, and served in the 32nd (Cornwall) Infantry and in H. M.'s 88th Regiment. He took a first-class certificate in the Theory and Practice of Musketry and qualified as an Instructor (School of Musketry, Hythe). He served on the Staff of the Army from 1859 to 1864, and was unemployed till 1867 when he was appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Division. He subsequently became Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Inspector of Musketry (Bombay Volunteers), and in January, 1873, joined the Jail Department, being appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Common Jail and Governor of the Workhouse. He was confirmed in that appointment the following month, and continued in this position up to the time of his going Home.

THE High Court re-opened, yesterday, on the termination of the October vacation. The Chief Justice sat on the Appellate Side with Mr. Justice Parsons, and Mr. Justice Jardine with Mr. Justice Ranade. Contrary to expectation, there were only two courts on the Original Side, those of Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, Mr. Justice Strachey having gone for a few days to Allahabad in order to arrange his private affairs there.

MR. AND LADY MARGARET LEVETT, who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer Carthage, left yesterday morning for Poona, where they will be the guests of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst in the Government House, Ganeshkhind.

MR. J. MACPHERSON has relinquished charge of the office of Advocate-General at Bombay. Mr. M. H. Starling has been appointed to act in the office, and took charge of it yesterday.

WE learn that a Government order was received last evening rejecting Fonseca's appeal for mercy. His petition was, according to usual practice, submitted by Government to the trying judge, Mr. Justice Starling, for report whether, in his opinion, there were any extenuating circumstances in the case ; and the reply was that there were none. It is stated that Fonseca's friends intend carrying the appeal to the Viceroy.

ON Sunday last Dr. da Gama, on being received by his Highness the Duke of Oporto, introduced to his Highness the deputation from the Municipality of Damaun, of which he himself was one of the members. Mr. Sorabji Maneckji, a wealthy inhabitant of Damaun, requested his Highness, on behalf of the people of Damaun, to visit that city. There was also a deputation from the Municipality of Salsette, composed of Dr. da Gama, Dr. Felynto da Rozario, and Mr. B. X. Furtado, to greet his Highness on his arrival here.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In Lord Salisbury's speech it should read "England was prepared for any combination as regards war or commerce," and *not* . . . "was equal to any proposal," etc., etc.

At a meeting in London, yesterday, of the Anjuman Islam, a resolution was unanimously passed, thanking Lord Salisbury for his combating the substitution of Christian for Moslem officers in Armenia. The resolution also hopes the integrity of Turkey will be maintained.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Nov. 11.

The English newspapers unanimously approve of Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall banquet, and especially the references made to Turkey, and the warning his Lordship gave to the Sultan.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 11.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay, at noon, to-day, and the s. s. Oceana, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE RECENT HEAVY WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

The British India steamer Bagdad, which arrived, on Saturday, from the Straits, brought two survivors of a native boat which sank in a storm in the Gulf of Martaban. Four of the crew were drowned, and the two survivors who had been on the raft four days without food were in the utmost state of exhaustion. The men are now doing well. It is supposed several country boats have sank in the recent heavy weather between Moulmein and Rangoon.

THE RANGOON COMMAND.

Brigadier-General Cummins arrived, to-day, from Madras, and took over the Rangoon Command from General Hamilton.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS].

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	105¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 7/8
Bar Silver	30½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th and 30th of each month.

Teheran route interrupted between Tiflis and Soukhoum Kale.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th November, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	3	... p.m.	26	31
Teheran	...	...	...	...	...
Suez	11	1	15 p.m.	...	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 11th November, 1895.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	49	..	1
„ Karachi	..	20	..	1
„ Madras	...	19	...	1

The balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of October, 1893,* were Rs 16,34,03,000; October, 1894, Rs. 17,51,85,000; and October, 1895, Rs. 11,26,79,000.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th October, 1895, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1894, of 16,319 maunds, and Rs. 3,456 in the earnings.

Lord Salisbury having sold his Continental villa and the Marquis of Dufferin having resigned the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, the Queen has appointed the Marquis of Salisbury to the latter post. The gift of this historic appointment (says the *St. James's Gazette*) has always been considered as an especial mark of Royal favour. The emoluments, of which no precise particulars are forthcoming, are understood to have fallen to vanishing point. Indeed, the expenditure attached to the office is such that the Wardenship can only be held by men of fortune. The chief advantage of the office, apart from its archaic interest and the fact that it has been held by men of historic fame is that it carries with it the occupancy of Walmer Castle. Lord Salisbury having long been looking for a suitable residence on the south coast, the appointment, therefore, is of an opportune character, for Walmer Castle is a beautiful residence. Lord Dufferin's resignation is associated in some quarters with his anticipated retirement from the diplomatic service.

Facts are always worth recording, and we publish the following note because it contains an interesting fact, which is, moreover, in accordance with other observations. The note came to us from Mr. Mata Prasad, Benares :—"It was quite accidentally observed, by a stammering friend of mine, during the months of May and June last, that on moonlight nights he stammered more than on dark nights, and when he slept exposed to the rays of the moon during the month of June he found that he stammered the most on days succeeding full moons, while a day just after the new moon, and a day before, he had not a single attack of the fit."

A short time ago, Mr. Maze described what was probably the first mercurial thermometer, and he now gives (Comptes Rendus cxxi., 230) particulars of the first alcoholic thermometer used in Paris. During the year 1657, the Queen of Poland sent an envoy named Buratin on a mission to Italy, and he brought back numerous presents from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, among which there were several thermometers. One of these was afterward sent to Ismael Boullian, of Paris, and is described as being like the modern form, but with a somewhat flattened bulb. The alcohol was not coloured, and the tube was exactly a decimetre in length, being graduated with marks in black enamel. Every tenth mark, however, was larger than the rest and in white instead of black enamel.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

The complete rest of the Viceregal party, yesterday, has been followed to-day by a round of ceremonial functions and festivities, which have taken up the whole day, and are to extend far into the small hours of Tuesday morning. From a spectacular, and, indeed, from a utilitarian point of view, the first event of the day—the review of troops by the Viceroy—was also the most important. From its extent, and the natural beauty of its situation, the race-course forms almost an ideal parade ground, and the grand stand and other raised positions afford excellent facilities for witnessing a parade. These facilities were eagerly taken, and from an early hour the roads leading to the parade ground were thronged with people riding, driving, or walking to the rendezvous, as well as with the troops in garrison. By the time the function commenced, the west side of the ground was crowded with an immense throng of spectators of all sorts and conditions standing nine or ten deep, and the grand stand was also filled to its utmost capacity, notwithstanding that the sun poured in upon it, and made it hotter than anywhere else where the spectators assembled. The saluting point was a short distance to the right of the grand stand, and on one side of it there was a reserved enclosure for carriages, and on the other an enclosure for members of the Viceregal party and visitors of distinction. The select few here gathered included his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, Lady Elizabeth Bruce, Mr. Cunningham, Foreign Secretary, Mr. H. Babbington Smith, Private Secretary, Captain F. Ladan, and Viscount Fincastle. Every available man in garrison was ordered out, so that well nigh five thousand soldiers stood in serried ranks, in review order, summer clothing, and with their colours uncased. They were formed into two lines facing west, the first line consisting of the 1st Infantry Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, of the 4th Bombay Lancers (Brigade-Major Captain Keown, 4th Bombay Rifles), composed of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, and the 28th Bombay Infantry; the second Infantry Brigade, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Piele, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers (Brigade-Major Captain Wells-Cole, K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry), consisting of the K. O. Y. L. I., the 4th Bombay Rifles, and the 25th Bombay Rifles. The second line was a Cavalry Brigade, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, 2nd Bombay Lancers, was the Commandant, and the Brigade-Major Captain Horne, R. H. A. The troops composing it comprised "L" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, the 27th, 36th, and 72nd Field Batteries of the Royal Artillery, the 2nd Bombay Lancers, and the Bombay Sappers and Miners. The whole of the troops were formed in line, the Artillery, Cavalry, and Sappers and Miners being at half interval, six paces being left between the Infantry Battalions and twelve paces between the Brigades. The 27th Field Battery was formed in action on the right of the first line, and heralded the approach of Lord Elgin by commencing to fire a salute of thirty-one guns, a ceremony which was completed when the Viceregal carriage, drawn by four horses, with two men of the Royal Horse Artillery as postilions, entered the ground at the south end, and was received by Lieutenant-General Nairne, Major-General Blundell, and the Officers of the Station and District Staff. The occupants of the carriage, which was escorted by the Governor's Bodyguard, under command of Captain Levison-Gower, were his Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Sandhurst, Colonel Durand, and Captain Grimston. The Governor, who, like Lord Elgin, was attired in ordinary morning dress, rode on horseback, together with Major Owen, Captain Heneage, Captain Walton, Captain Perry, and Resaldar Syadullah Khan. The Viceregal party and the mounted Staff Officers having taken their places in front of the Flag Staff, the bands, which were massed in rear of the centre of their Brigades, commenced to play, and the Infantry and Sappers presented arms, the Cavalry and Artillery carrying swords at the same moment. Lord Elgin then drove slowly down the long line of Infantry stretching from one end of the immense ground to the other, the bands of the respective regiments playing softly meanwhile. Having completed the inspection of the first line, the Viceroy drove down the line of the second Brigade, inspecting first the Sappers and Miners, then the Cavalry, and next the Artillery. All the troops presented a very smart appearance, and stood immovably in the burning sun, while inspected by the chief representative in India of the Queen whom they serve. The Horse Battery had only four guns on the field, as two of the six pieces of artillery which make up their full complement are now undergoing repairs. As soon as Lord Elgin had left the first line of Infantry Brigades, they moved into position for marching past, and the Sappers and Miners also prepared themselves for the same duty, as soon as they had been inspected. On the return of the Viceregal carriage to the saluting point, the band of the 1st Brigade placed itself opposite the flag to play the Artillery, Cavalry, and Sappers and Miners past. The troops then marched past with admirable steadiness, in the order in which they stood on parade, the second line leading. The ceremony was pronounced by competent critics to be remarkably good; there were various opinions as to which regiment did best, but as comparisons even when very gently put are odious, I shall refrain from using them in regard to an occasion when the men of all ranks did their utmost to do credit to their training. After marching past the Artillery, Cavalry, and Sappers wheeled into off the saluting base line, and the Horse and Field Artillery and Cavalry got into position for trotting past. Meanwhile the Infantry moved on after marching past in double companies, and again passed the saluting point, this time in quarter column, a distance of about 150 paces being preserved between the Brigades. The Brigade then took ground to the right by forces, and moved at the double till clear of the ground, required for the performance of the Cavalry, and then wheeled to the right and took up their places in line of quarter columns on the parade lines, leaving twelve paces' interval between battalions, and thirty between Brigades. At the same time the Sappers and Miners moved into position at close intervals. Then came the trot past of the Royal Horse Artillery, the Cavalry, and the Artillery, after which the Field Artillery wheeled off, and formed in their proper places at close interval. The next movement, the gallop past of the Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry, was marred by an unfortunate incident, which nearly cost one of the Royal Horse Artillery men his life. The gallop past was very rapid, and in wheeling round at the south end of the ground, one of the horses slipped and fell, with the result that its rider was thrown, and one of the wheels of the gun carriage went over his thigh, and he sustained a compound fracture. His position was extremely critical, as the Cavalry were rushing on, and the clouds of dust which filled the air made it seem anything but certain to the alarmed spectators on the grand stand and elsewhere that they would see him in time to prevent rushing over him. Happily, however, the poor man, although, suffering great agony, was able to hold up his hand and to arrest the attention of the troopers, who temporarily bifurcated and rode past without his sustaining any further injuries. An ambulance soldier promptly rendered first aid to his injured comrade, who was conveyed to the hospital. His condition is not considered critical; but doubtless he will be a cripple for the rest of his days. After the gallop past, the bands massed in rear of the centre of the line; and the troops advanced in review order and presented arms, the bands playing the National Anthem. Thus ended a review, lasting an hour and-a-quarter, excellently carried out, and without a hitch, barring the accident referred to. The Viceregal and gubernatorial parties then drove away to Ganeshkhind, and the troops proceeded to their respective quarters.

The absence of Lady Elgin from the review was accounted for by the fact that she was at that hour engaged in visiting the Sassoon General Hospital. Her Ladyship's deep interest in the amelioration of human suffering is well known, and was manifested by the thoroughness of her investigations this morning regarding the arrangements made for ministering to the recovery and well-being of the patients. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin and the Hon'ble Mrs. Grant accompanied Lady Elgin to the hospital, which was reached shortly before eight o'clock, the party being received by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Maconochie, Dr. Church, the House-Surgeon, and other members of the staff. The total number of patients, European and Native, in the hospital at the present time is 135. Lady Elgin visited almost the whole of the sixteen wards, and in cases where linguistic difficulties did not stand in the way had a cheering word to say to every patient. The visit occupied over an hour, and on leaving Lady Elgin expressed her great satisfaction with the care and forethought displayed in the general arrangements of this invaluable institution.

It had been anticipated that Lord Elgin would visit some of the institutions of the city, but the day's programme was so well filled in that he found it almost impossible to do so. At noon he received informal visits at Ganeshkhind from Sirdars and Native gentlemen of distinction. At five o'clock a levee was held at the Council Hall, and was attended by almost all the ladies and gentlemen in the city having the right of entree. The levee was followed by a banquet, to which ninety guests, representative of every class of Poona society—and including several gentlemen from Bombay—sat down. This was followed by a grand ball at night. But regarding these later functions I will write at greater length in my next despatch.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 1st instant, left Aden, at noon, yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Sunday. The Sutlej, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oceana, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Abbott, Miss
Acton, Mr
Bramwell, Mrs B
Burlton, Capt, Mrs and friend
Boxer, Capt E H S
Berg, Mr M
Bulkley, Mr A S
Bosanquet, Mrs and infant
Beverly, Mrs
Boxer, Mrs
Butcher, Mrs and Miss
Deane, Miss
Glazebrook, Mr and Mrs
Grant, Mr A.
Greenshields, Miss H M
Greenshields, Miss M L
Hamilton, Col and Mrs
Hazelgrove, Mrs and child
Jacob, Miss
Jacob, Rev H J
Lowes, Genl H C
Laudon, Mr
Lloyd, Mr W E E
Manser, Mr W E
Mandelli, Mr and Miss
Marten, Miss
Nicholls, Mr S A
Pedden, Miss M V
Pratt, Mr C H, Mrs and inft
Robinson, Mr and Mrs G P
Ross, Mr H T
Shaw, Mr P
Walker, Mrs
Waceglein, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Ameer Ali, Hon Mr Justice
Aitken, Col and Mrs W
Brittain, Mr S S
Bonnand, Mr
Bulkely, Mr J A
Bruce, Mr R J
Bulkley, Miss J
Bahr, Mr, Mrs and child
Civita, Mr
Christie, Mr Archibald
Cresser, Mr
Godron, Hon Mr Justice
Ivain, Mr S A
Kerston, Mrs
Langdon, Mr and Mrs
Moran, Surgn-Major J F
O'Bryan, Mr
Petheran, Sir Como
Pugh, Mr L P
Reid, Mr J
Sims, Mr R Proctor
Spencer, Earl
Spencer, Countess
Schiller, Mr F N
Sewell, Mr J
Steinthall, Mr
Shaw, Mr F W
Stevens, Major
Symington, Mr J H
Sutherland, Rev J T
Verschoyle, Miss
Weber, Mr and Mrs
Walker, Mr and Mrs
Walker, Mr W

FOR KURRACHEE—Bean, Mrs and two children.

THE RAILWAY THROUGH MESOPOTAMIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The editor of "Engineering" in his issue of the 2nd November has again made to me remarks on the proposed scheme of a Railway through Mesopotamia, and upholds Mr. Black's idea of a railway from the Persian Gulf to Egypt as a plan preferable to that which would connect the Persian Gulf with the European Railway system at Constantinople. I would remark, however, that in his contention the editor loses sight of the fact that what was proposed was an alternative route by which mails and passengers could reach England in case of there being any complications in the Mediterranean Sea. Mr. Black's proposal, as I understand it, is merely to have quicker communication between India and Port Said, a matter in my opinion of minor importance in comparison with the grand idea of an alternative route.

At the risk of taking up a great deal of your space, I request permission to dilate on this subject. I would bring to notice that in the years 1871 and 1872 a Special Committee of the House of Commons sat for enquiry into the subject, and a most favourable report was published and presented to the House by her Majesty's command. But the apathy of British statesmen in anything that does not affect their parish polities allowed the scheme to fall into abeyance—had a better spirit prevailed, Mesopotamia would have been bridged over with railways long before this, and perhaps their civilising and humanising effect would have become as apparent in Turkey as it is in India.

Of course, the editor of "Engineering" looks upon me as an amateur, but I will for the benefit of his readers inform him that Mr. W. P. Andrew, the public-spirited chairman of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, was the man who initiated the scheme I advocate, and in consequence Colonel Chesney and Sir John MacNeill came back to Syria with a staff of engineers in 1856 to forge the link and open the highway of Chesney's dreams and waking thoughts. But his efforts were barren of result, although it was clearly demonstrated that the construction of a railway would be a successful enterprise. The great Chesney when he published his last narrative wrote that the only reward he ever coveted in life was to learn how such prodigious efforts in a cause so palpably good, failed to command public attention. With such authorities to back me I think I am fairly justified in contending that a railway through Mesopotamia is a highway that the world needs, and I cannot understand why the Government in India does not press the matter on the attention of the Government in England.

The editor of "Engineering" has again remarked on the inundation near Baghdad, but if that be an objection which I cannot see, I beg to refer him to another route, viz., that one on the right or western bank of the Euphrates river, out of reach of marsh and flood. Leaving Aleppo this route passes through Dayr Anah Hit to Kerbela, Nujjuff, Semaneh, Sukho Sheikh, Zobeyr and Kunajt, a port in the north-west angle of the Persian Gulf. This is said to be the ancient route by which the Phœnicians traversed the country, but I gave preference to the route through Mesopotamia as the general opinion was in its favour and also because railway materials and coal could be conveyed by water as far as Baghdad, which would diminish expense. Besides Bussorah is an organized port, with all its appliances, whereas Kuweijt is an open roadstead, and which would require a landing place and other appliances.

There have been remarks again made regarding the inundations around Baghdad, and perhaps it is as well to explain how these inundations occurred in the first instance. Some years ago when Midhat Pasha was Governor-General of Baghdad the Baghdadieh Canal, which connects the River Euphrates with the River Tigris, silted up. Midhat Pasha sent a French engineer to inspect it. This man recommended that, instead of the silt being removed, as had always been customary, a new channel should be cut instead, and this was permitted, and the consequence was the whole country was inundated. Mesopotamia contains many ancient canals, and as the rivers flow to the south the canals are nearly all cut upwards to the north to prevent the canals from filling too fast. The wisdom of the ancients was ignored, and the consequence was that the waters of the Euphrates were brought into the Tigris. This resulted in a great loss of revenue to the Turkish Government. Monsieur Moujel, or more correctly speaking, Signor Moujel, was sent for from Egypt to repair the disaster, and he was a most competent engineer, and the son of that Signor Moujel who planned and partly built the Barege across the Nile near Cairo. This work was stopped owing to want of funds, but Sir Scott Moncrieff, after consultation with old Signor Moujel, completed the Barege and perfected the work, which now irrigates thousands of acres of land to the joy of Egyptian Fellaheen.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad (Deccan), Nov. 6.

MILITARY NEWS.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave out of India, on private affairs :—Major E. A. Travers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Command, for seven months. Captain C. W. Somerset, 12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Captain C. A. Muspratt-Williams, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapur, for twelve months.

The following transfers of Royal Engineer Officers are ordered :—Major E. C. Stanton, from the Madras to the Bengal Command, Military Works. Captain J. A. Gibbon, from the Punjab to the Bengal Command, Military Works. Lieutenant G. H. Griffith, from the Bengal to the Punjab Command, Military Works. Major G. E. Shute, from the Military Works Department to the Bombay Sappers and Miners. Captain A. W. Warden, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed an Attache at the Headquarters of the Bengal Army, Naini Tal.

A decree was signed, on Oct. 19, declaring Brussels to be a seaport. A canal is to be constructed at an estimated cost of 35,000,000f., which will enable vessels of 2,000 tons burden to discharge their cargoes at the wharves of the city.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

LEAGUES AND THEIR VALUE

Not so very long ago that fine old sportsman, Mr. A. N. Hornby, gave utterance to a few remarks at some public function or another dealing with the question of League cricket and League football, in the course of which he said in effect that many of the latter-day evils which have crept into the games were more or less directly traceable to the growth of the various Leagues. It was not to be expected that these charges would be allowed to pass unchallenged, for most of the combinations known as Leagues have a very considerable following, and their respective champions were not slow in answering the attack. So prompt and so vigorous, indeed, have the replies been that it is obvious the famous cricketer's remarks have wounded some even to the quick. Coming from such a quarter, of course, the sweeping assertions were calculated to have a far-spreading effect, especially in the minds of those who take only a passing interest in the sports and pastimes of Young England. Believing as I do in liberty of opinion, I am perfectly willing to admit that when Mr. Hornby uttered the strictures he fully believed he was doing sport a good turn, and was under the impression that the occasion warranted them. To speak frankly, I believe he is mistaken. I do not believe that League cricket has brought about an increase of betting; I do not believe the game has suffered in any particular; nor do I believe that the players themselves are a whit worse off. With regard to football, it seems almost idle to attempt any defence of the League system. True, to many of the old school the idea of reaping princely incomes from participating in a game of football grates on their sensitive nerves. In their time players never dreamt of such a thing as remuneration; the honour of playing in a decent team and the pleasure derived from the game and its associations were quite sufficient reward. I know very well that in my youth a none too plentiful supply of pocket-money was chiefly consumed by the incidental expenses of football, cricket, rowing, and the few other pastimes I indulged in. But the times have changed, and this is where my old hero appears to have gone astray. I do not see that he makes sufficient allowance for this. Nowadays we find staid, sober-minded business men flushed with the enthusiasm of youth when any of the struggles come in their way between the leading football teams. Football, in fact, has become a spectacle as well as a pastime, and whether we like it or not it must be recognised. In our large centres there must be thousands upon thousands of people who have no desire upon a Saturday afternoon other than to see their particular favourities play football, and if it does nothing else it certainly takes them into the open for an hour or two, which after all, is something not to be altogether despised. That a very great deal of this spectacular success is directly traceable to the Football League I have no manner of doubt. The organisation may be far from perfect, but no one can seriously contend that the game has not bettered by its formation. Not so very many years ago the Southrons could simply swamp any of the Midland or Northern clubs; either Oxford University or Cambridge University would be equal to the best eleven put into the field against them in the old days. They find it very different now. And all this has been brought about firstly, by the introduction of professionalism, and secondly, by the formation of a body which insisted upon engagements being kept, and regulated to some extent the traffic which was bound to arise in skilful exponents of the game. Personally I consider several of our leading Association teams, such, for instance, as Blackburn, Rovers, Sunderland, Everton, and Aston Villa, equal to any of the famous clubs of the past, and whereas in the old days there were half-a-dozen clubs capable of playing high-class, scientific football, we now have scores, and I think I might say hundreds. The amateur has had his day, without a doubt; whether for the better or worse I am not prepared to say. Like many more, I am hopeful that some day we may get a glimpse of the old chivalry, the old self-denial and the old enthusiasm which fired men like Mr. Hornby and his comrades to such daring deeds. At present football is as much a spectacle as a curious performance, and however much we may regret to see people looking on in their thousands instead of playing themselves there is nothing to be gained by distorting or ignoring palpable facts. League and cricket appeals to rather a different clientele, I imagine, although the same arguments apply to a great extent. On the whole, the game has undoubtedly benefited. Many League cricket matches are but little removed, so far as class is concerned, from County fixtures, and we must not forget that it is not everyone who can afford the time and money to visit week-day cricket matches. Besides, as nurseries for the various counties these League clubs could scarcely be bettered. I am conscious that much more might be written in support of these organisations, but perhaps this will serve.

THE REIGN OF PROFESSIONALISM.

It is not fashionable to be old-fashioned nowadays. More than one of Mr. Hornby's critics have considered it exquisitely smart to ring in such words as "antiquated," "fossilised," "out-of-date," "old-fashioned," and a few other phrases more or less relevant. There is really little point about these supposed quips. After all, one is very much a creature of circumstance, and if one's idea be honest and sound, I fail to see that they should be considered unworthy of respect because they are old-fashioned. The notions of to-day may become old-fashioned some day, always providing they survive the wear-and-tear of time as the years roll on. In my own mind I am persuaded that Mr. Hornby meant well, and if he sees an evil, or a supposed evil, creeping into a favourite pastime he is not the man to approach it with bated breath and whispering humbleness. Not he. He is too genuine a sportsman for that. Doubtless he has looked around and found the games of his youth and his manhood being handed over for the most part to men whose one object is, not the welfare of the pastime itself, but pecuniary gain. Sport for sport's sake is gradually dying out. This I think will not be denied. What does he see around him in Lancashire and Yorkshire? What has become of the old patriotism? Where are the boys to fight for the White Rose and the Red. Where the players who fight for glory, not for gold? Is it any wonder that his chivalrous, high-souled nature rebels at the insidious ravages of the pseudo amateur? Can any self-respecting, honourable sportsman conceal his disgust at the miserable subterfuges now being resorted to under the cloak of "broken time?" Faugh? Let us, at any rate, be honest in our professionalism; it may not be what we should prefer, but if we are to have paid players, in the name of goodness let the public know them as professionals, and have done with it. If these "broken timers" cannot afford to be amateurs, surely 'twere best to say so and pose before the world in true colours. As in football, and cricket, so in cycling. Here we find the same hypocrisy, the same shuffing, the same greed. And all in the name of sport. Alas, poor sport! Would that the rare old Lancashire captain and a few of his old friends would make an onslaught on these people who masquerade as amateurs while lining their pockets with the gold that should properly belong to the man who openly declares himself a professional. Can one wonder at Mr. Hornby's indignation when these things are going on before our eyes every day? Try again, Mr. H. hit hard, and hit often, for most assuredly our so-called amateurism is rotten to the very core. Against the professionals, as such, I utter no word of complaint. We live in an age of professionalism and to blink the fact would be stupid. We have no room, or very, very little, for the amateur in these days, but we shall do best by calling things by their proper names. And when the day comes—as come it will sooner or later—for a reclassification it is to such steady haters of shams and counterfeits as Albert Neilson Hornby that we must look for getting the proper labels affixed on the proper persons. The day may be near, or it may be distant, but should it ever come we may depend upon it that a good many labels will find fresh hooks.

CARICATURISTS.

In the foregoing paragraphs I feel that I have been somewhat wrathful, but on some of these topics there is much to make one feel uneasy, if not downright sad. Suppose, then, we turn to another phase of professional life, that of the nineteenth century artist. For a good many years now I have been a diligent student of the pages of "Punch," and much as our old friend has been maligned at times, it always has a welcome from one old fogey. Of course, John Leech has left behind him a wonderful reputation, and strange though some of his cartoons look to the present generation, they hit off the fashions and foibles of his time with rare skill and fidelity. One of my greatest favourites was the late Charles Keene, and no one has yet, in my opinion, filled the void his lamented death occasioned. Who has not laughed at the portly old gentleman with immaculate shirt front and claw-hammer coat, full of drollery as of wine, struggling with lamp-posts, keyholes, palisadings, and what-not after dining wisely and well. Yes, Charles Keene made the world laugh, and it was something to have accomplished that. Just a couple of specimens of the inimitable "C. K."; there's no mistaking the vigorous initials in the corner of his sketches. Here we have a fine broad sketch of a country roadside, with a stalwart "Colonel" interviewing a Rustic, who in days gone by had fought for his Queen and his country. The following dialogue ensues: Old Gentleman (military man, guest of the Squire's, conversing with smart-looking rustic): "Wounded in the Crimea, were you? Badly?" Rustic: "The bullet hit me in the chist, here, surr, an' came out at me back!" Old Gentleman: "The deuce! Come, Pat, that won't do! Why, it would have gone right through your heart, man!" Rustic: "Och, faix, me heart was in me mouth at the thoime, surr!" Here's another delicious morsel at Sandy's expense, where we find the Scotch "meenister" rebuking an erring "brither" on his backsliding. Minister (to one of his flock): "I'm shocked, James, to see you've broken your promise, and have been indulging again." (James hangs his head.) "You really should give it up. It does you great harm—makes you unfit for work—spoils your appearance—ye canna tak' yer breakfast—ye've a bad taste i' yer mouth—gives ye a splettin' headache ——" James: A-ye, meinister! But ye hae suffered yersel!" That feeling burst of James's, cutting the minister short, is exquisitely droll.

PEN AND PENCIL CELEBRITIES.

Some day I should like to have a little gossip with my readers concerning the wonderful Wiertz gallery in Brussels. Nothing so gruesome have I ever witnessed as the paintings of this master. They have a fascination distinctly their own. Now, however, let us chat of some of our own notabilities. Of course, the backbone to our only "Punch" is unquestionably Sir John Tenniel, and could I have a wish gratified, there are few gifts I should prize more in the artistic line than a complete set of his glorious cartoons. They are glorious, without a doubt. Who can gaze on the fine figure of Britannia withhout a thrill of pride? And look at his lions, too, instinct with vigour, and yet, to use Lord Rosebery's beautiful phrase, "calm with the sleeping strength of a summer sea." Sir John Tenniel's British Lion is a national institution in a sense. For a long number of years now he has devoted himself solely to art, and it is said lives almost the life of a recluse at his house at Maida Vale, seldom stirring abroad or mixing in society, although he enjoys pretty regularly the Wednesday "Punch" dinner with his fellow-artists. We are all proud, I am sure, of our Tenniel, and consider his honours richly deserved. Mr. Du Maurier is the "society" artist, as everybody knows. No one can draw the "elegant" people as he can, and English ladies always appear at their best at his hands. He is known to possess a splendid tenor voice, and is said to sing to himself for hours at a stretch at his charming residence on Hampstead Heath. Besides drawing regularly for "Punch," he has found time to write a couple of novels, "Peter Ibbetson," and "Trilby," the latter having been dramatised with extraordinary success. Unfortunately, Mr. Du Maurier's eyesight is somewhat affected, and it may not be generally known that he draws his sketches on large wooden-blocks about six times the size it actually appears. Another artist who has become famous in the pages of "Punch" is Edward T. Reed, a son of Sir Edward Reed. The "Prehistoric Peeps" can certainly take rank with the most famous of humorous drawings, and now that poor Charles Keene is no more, and Harry Furniss has sought other fields for his talented pencil, the public invariably turn to "E.T.R's." sketches after the leading cartoon has been "done." J. Bernard Partridge, although still in the thirties, has come right to the front, and so also has A. C. Corbauld, whose horses and dogs are wonderful examples of life and movement. Of these, however, I must speak some other time, along with F. C. Gould, Phil May, L. Raven Hill, and one or two others. We could do without many things on this mundane sphere, but we could not do without our dear old "Punch."

MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As you take a real interest in the civic affairs of Bombay, I beg to call your attention to a recent resolution of the Corporation regarding the schedule of Municipal appointments. I think the resolution will tell injuriously upon those clerks of the Municipality who have no friends to watch their interests—or protect their interests,—as in reducing expenditure the salaries of such clerks will be cut down. I wonder how the Corporation can prevent injustice being thus done. The Departmental heads will justify their actions by misrepresentations, and I doubt if the Corporation will go the length of verifying statements made against the poor employees. How are they to verify the same? Moreover, it will be difficult for the Corporators to find out whether the holders of the appointments actually do the duties attached to the post, as it is very often the case that those who draw the salaries of the office are not those who actually do work connected with it. High pay and little work is the order of the day now. Those who are paid better throw their work on those who are wretchedly paid, and the latter are bound to carry out the wishes of the former lest they incur their displeasure and suffer. If anybody peruses the Municipal list, published annually at the end of October, he will find many supersessions therein, and though no reasons have hitherto been asked for such supersession, no stone will be left unturned to justify the same, if called upon for explanation. I may say that if an officer wishes to favour his subordinate, he will not hesitate to ascribe to his protege qualifications he does not possess. Very often promotions are justified on this score, and I may add that fussiness and a knack to dance attendance with grace are greater recommendations in the eyes of some men than substantial worth or real hardwork. Let, therefore, I say, the Corporation appoint a Committee to test the qualifications of their officers and servants, and also to find out what work each servant and officer does, and not what he is supposed to do.—Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN.

Girgaum, Nov. 11.

A RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Is it always necessary for the subordinate railway servants to treat third-class passengers with great severity? In travelling the third-class men have as much right as the second or the first-class passengers; the difference lies only in the mode of accommodation. But railway servants, especially on this side as a rule, overstep their rules, and treat these poor passengers like dogs; even worse than dogs. Such harsh treatments are not the less frequent in large stations. The ticket-collectors who are afraid of going before the first-class passengers act like beastly wretches in their dealings with third-class passengers. Hoping that the higher authorities would take the necessary steps to remove this evil, which is at present growing intolerable on this side.—Yours, &c.,

Indore, Nov. 8. BROWN.

BOMBAY DISTRICT REVOLVER CLUB.

The following is the result of the October Match :—

BRITISH OFFICERS.

1st Prize, Lieutenant Codrington, 17th Bo.I.
2nd Prize, Lieutenant-Colonel Morse, Commanding 17th Bo.I.
3rd Prize, Captain Mitchell, 21st Bo.I.

NATIVE OFFICERS.

1st Prize, Subedar Shaikh Habib, 17th Bo.I.
2nd Prize, Subedar Shaikh Mahomed, 17th Bo.I.
3rd Prize, Subedar Sakharam Rajaram, 8th Bo.I.

The highest individual score was fifty-two, by Subedar Shaikh Habib.

BURRARD, Lieutenant, 21st Bo.I.,
Hony. Secy., Bo. D.R.C.

Two inventors in the United States have patented a bicycle wheel, in which the tire is of solid rubber, oval in cross section, fitting in a rim of similar outer surface and having side flanges, and the rim is connected to the spokes by means of bow springs, the spokes crossing each other, and each spoke being connected with the spring by a nipple or nut, by which the springs may be placed under more or less tension. By this means a maximum degree of resiliency is given to the wheel without employing a pneumatic tire, and the wheel is made very strong.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Major-General Badcock has assumed charge of the post of Quartermaster-General in India, and Colonel Hobday has taken over the duties of Commissary-General-in-Chief.

Mr. H. M. Kisch, Postmaster-General of Bengal, returns from leave next month, displacing Mr. Ham, who will come over to the Postmaster-Generalship of these Provinces, Mr. Radice, who is at present acting in the latter appointment, then goes on leave.

Nasrulla Jan is still in Kandahar, and the influential people of Kandahar, the Hazarajat and Kohistan are flocking to pay their respects to him.

It is roumoured in Lahore that Mr. John Andrew Grant, a Settlement Officer in this Province, whose furlough expires on the 18th instant, has resigned the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Grant, who is an officer of 18 years' standing, has great and varied experience in the Settlement Department in which he was considered to be a rising man. His retirement from the service is a serious loss to the Punjab.

At a recent meeting of the legal practitioners of Sialkot, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Legal Practitioners Amendment Bill is, in its present form, ill-calculated to effect the object of the Bill, but will merely drive touting into narrower channels: that the omission of barrister-at-law from the category of persons liable to the penalties proposed is unfair; that the power of suspension and dismissal should be restricted to High Courts alone, and that it is unfair to lay the onus of proving his innocence on a person charged with touting.

In the middle of last month the Bengal Chamber of Commerce suggested to the Bengal Government the re-opening of the question of labour supply by means of a Commission of Inquiry. The Chamber went on to suggest that Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., who had recently been Chairman of the Mines Commission, might very well be chosen to preside over the new inquiry. Sir Charles Elliott's Government has fallen in with both these suggestions. It is announced in the reply that the Commission will consist of Mr. Williams as President, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Comins, Inspector of Jails, one member to be named by the Chamber, one by the Tea Association, and one native gentleman. The Commission will assemble in Calcutta next month, as soon as Williams can be relieved in his official appointment.

A correspondent, as the result of observation during his journeys across India, raises a timely protest against the manner in which road-side trees are neglected in nearly every district. There seems to be no system as regards their pruning, and what branches are removed look as if they had been bitten off. A blunt "kulhari," is used instead of a saw, and jagged edges and torn bark are the result. Without creating any additional burden of work, engineers in charge of roads might well be directed to make it their business to know the trees in their districts, and to learn from the Forest officer some simple facts of how they should be raised, transplanted, and subsequently cared for. Nothing gives a good road more finish than an avenue of well-grown, well-cared for trees. On the other hand nothing speaks more eloquently of neglect and ignorance than stunted, ill-grown and disfigured trees. Once the responsible officer had himself learnt how to care for the trees, he would make it his business to instruct his subordinates. Road-side trees ought to be a standing example to all villagers as to how they should tend their trees.

The sale laws do not appear to work very satisfactorily in Bengal in connection with the land revenue administration. A mere fraction of the defaulters are affected by them. Thus in the Shahabad district the number of defaults last year was 1,936 and of sales only 67. No doubt in many cases too great leniency is shown in dealing with delinquents, but Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of Patna, points out that what is most urgently wanted is the amendment of Section 18. "The Collector's hands are," he says, "at present tied. He can only either sell the defaulter up or let him go scot-free. What is needed is that he should be allowed to adopt some intermediate course." The Board of Revenue also considers that the existing law is at once too severe and too lenient. Seeing that the Collector has a free hand in the matter of sale it is somewhat illogical that he should not be allowed any discretion with regard to fines. The extremely minute proportion of defaulters dealt with to the total number of defaulters is at all events a sufficient condemnation of the restrictions to which Mr. Forbes refers.

No announcement has yet been made regarding the abandonment of Rajanpur, the most southern station held by the Punjab Frontier Force, but we trust that a decision on the point will not be long delayed. It should be remembered, writes the *Pioneer*, that within the last year Wano and the Tochi Valley have been occupied, on either side of Waziristan; that some 1,600 men have been placed in the Chitral Valley, and that a brigade holds the Malakand and the Swat river crossing. All these are points beyond the border of 1894. The strength of the troops which have thus been pushed forward amounts in the aggregate to 4 squadrons of cavalry, 3 mountain batteries, 10 regiments of infantry, together with a complement of sappers. As everything is quiet all along the frontier, this drain is not felt, and as regards the infantry arrangements are being made to fill the gaps caused in our inland garrisons. But one can never say how long the North-West borderland will remain in a peaceful state, and we know from experience how this or that post may have suddenly to be reinforced. Last November saw a ride in hot haste of a squadron from Kohat to Bannu, rumours being current of trouble in that neighbourhood. So again this cold weather there may be a demand for troops at the shortest notice. To allow a whole cavalry regiment still to remain isolated at Rajanpur, where their presence is no longer required as Loralai beyond the Suleimans is permanently garrisoned, is to fritter away our strength. They should be moved up notthwards, and a redistribution of the four Piffer cavalry regiments should be made under which the detachments for Wano, the Tochi and Kuram could be furnished without any undue strain, Dera Ghazi, Dera Ismail, Kohat and Bannu being each given a sufficient complement of squadrons. It would not be a costly matter to arrange this, and the sacrifice of the lines at Rajanpur should be faced as an unavoidable loss. The question is one that is really urgent, and no good purpose can be served by delaying its settlement. There must be more concentration of strength and fewer small outposts from Dera Ghazi Khan to the Kohat Pass if the Frontier Force is to fulfil its proper mission.

Colonel Gerard has been interviewed on his return to England, and he makes no concealment of his opinion that Russia is bent upon the peaceful development of her Turkistan provinces rather than upon increasing her military strength in that quarter. He holds that the difficulty of conveying an army across the Pamirs is insuperable, and the letters published in the columns of the *Pioneer* this week have served to show that such is indeed the case. The Russians probably recognised this some time ago, the experience gained by their detachments on the Murghab guiding them to this conclusion. But it does not follow that because the garrison of Turkistan is likely to be reduced, there will be a similar step taken in Transcaspia. The frontier of that province marches with Persia and North-Western Afghanistan, and places like Sarakhs and Merv are of such great strategic importance that the troops centoned there must always be fairly numerous. Russia has unquestionably a commercial as well as a military mission to fulfil in Central Asia, but she has not yet shown that the soldier is to be subordinated to the trader.

From America as from Africa we always have something new, or at least some new variation of the old. The latest device for making the bashful youth take upon himself the pains and penalties of American married life is a pastime known under the elegant term of "spooning party." The game is managed by a committee, who invite the guests and lay down the rules which are to be followed. They prepare a number of spoons, one for each guest, hose for the ladies being dressed in girl's costumes and those for the men being dressed in male attire. These masquerading spoons are arranged in pairs, and as the guests arrive, each one has a spoon given to him or her, and those whose spoons match are expected to be partners for the whole evening. Those couples who are suspected of having a liking for one another are always given spoons that match, and it is considered a great recommendation of the game that shy men are often led to propose by this means, and that thus many marriages are brought about which might otherwise never have taken place. The States are said to be the home of the New Woman, and in these "spooning parties" she has certainly got as near proposing marriage outright as she can without actually putting the fatal question. But it seems (says the *Globe*) to remove almost the last bulwark which protects the helpless man. The American husband most often heard of in Europe appears to pass his time in slavery at his office, while his wife and daughters enjoy themselves and spend his money. If this is the case in every class, it is not surprising that such a barefaced device as the "spooning party" should be needed to make the American assume the responsibilities of a married man.

It was announced, on Friday last, by the *Times*, that the Marquis of Salisbury had sold the Chalet Cecil, his marine residence near Dieppe, to a French gentleman, and that while most of the contents of the house have been sent to England, the remainder would be sold. Referring to this announcement the *Daily Telegraph* says it is well known that his lordship has been willing to dispose of the villa for several years. "The board, with the words, 'A vendre,' has been displayed on the garden wall, at the gateway, for a long time, and had it not been for the commercial depression in France caused by the Panama scandals the property would, no doubt, have passed into the possession of a French gentleman before now. During the Marquis's residence in the Chalet Cecil he had as neighbours M. Alexandre Dumas, and M. Carvalho, of operatic fame. The former possesses a very fine villa there, and is indeed the owner of a good deal of the surrounding property. In its grounds is a tiny cottage, standing quite alone, and containing a small collection of fine pictures, which the novelist built expressly for his daughter Jeannine, now the Comtesse d'Hauterive. The late Lord Lytton, who was very fond of Dieppe, was often a visitor at the Chalet Cecil and at M. Dumas' house. One evening he arrived at the latter quite unexpectedly while the novelist was in the drawing-room talking to some ladies. His lordship was, of course, received with every courtesy, sat down, and joined, in the conversation; but after a time it became quite evident there was something on his mind. At length M. Dumas asked if there was any service he could render him, and Lord Lytton smilingly remarked that he must surely have made a mistake as he thought he had come to dinner, and was beginning to feel that way inclined. It then transpired that the invitation to dine was from the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Lytton, who probably had been musing over some poetry, having gone to M. Dumas' Villa instead of the Chalet Cecil. Mutual laughter followed the discovery, and his lordship hurried off to his proper destination, where he arrived not altogether too late. The Marchioness of Salisbury was very fond of Puys and often said that even when the chalet was sold she would always be glad to see the picturesque village."

The President of the Silk Association, the invaluable and indefatigable Mr. Thomas Wardle, has made an interesting statement. The Prince of Wales is to set the fashion of silk waistcoats for evening dress. It was suggested last year at a meeting of the Association that "the time had arrived when an effort might rationally be made to free gentlemen's evening dress from its present sombre and waiter-like appearance." The Association took up the idea with ardour, and unanimously decided to ask the Prince of Wales to set the fashion of figured and coloured silk waistcoats for evening wear. A distinguished Spitalfields firm wove a number of suitable silks, the Prince of Wales made a selection from them, and Mr. Wardle has no doubt that his example will be widely followed, and that a stimulus will thus be given to the industry. The English silk industry, which now turns out things at least as fine and delicate as the best productions of Lyons, and which has resolutely improved itself in the face of great discouragements, is now being unjustly treated by fashion, which remains faithful to French silks even after their superiority has disappeared, and it is only fair that it should gain by fashion as well as lose by it. But the example of the Prince of Wales will not (the *Manchester Guardian* imagines) permanently settle the matter. There are reasons in human nature for the commonplace uniformity in dress. The handsome young fellows will have a terrible further advantage over the staid and stout if they can dress according to their looks, and as the latter class are in a decided majority they will in the long run get their way. Perhaps, however, they too will find the attractions of a patterned black silk irresistible, and will be content to let the young ones blossom into colour without any foolish desire to imitate them. From the purely spectacular point of view, anything which will give a little colour and variety to a crowd of men at an evening party is of course heartily to be welcomed.

Some curious results of the competitive system are referred to in the *New Age*, on the authority of which paper we learn that "Mr. St. Chad Boscawen, the distinguished Egyptologist and lecturer at the British Museum, seem to have discovered that the pursuit of Oriental studies is not the best way to establish the principle of the living wage. He has therefore decided to combine business with scholarship, and has gone into the licensed victualing trade. He is now 'mine host' of the White Hart Hotel at Chelmsford." Learned and clever men now a days, however (our contemporary continues) have to live somehow. "There is, or was until recently, a little tobacco-shop in Islington, kept by a high Wrangler at Cambridge, who did a good trade by offering prizes of a shilling's worth of cigars for the solution of mathematical problems which he put on the back of his tobacco papers. Not long ago there was a barber in Edinburgh who, in his young days, was one of the most distinguished students of the University of that city. He took the gold medal in metaphysics in the days when the famous Sir William Hamilton was Professor of that science. Scotland's distinguished antiquarian and historian, Dr. Macintosh, the author of 'Scotland' in Mr. Fisher Unwin's 'Story of the Nations' series, keeps a small newsvendor's shop in Aberdeen. It was from the University of that city that he received his honorary LL.D. degree. Imagine Oxford or Cambridge conferring an honorary degree upon a small shopkeeper, however learned he might be. Snobbery is not unknown in the Scottish Universities, but happily it does not, as in England, go to the length of refusing to confer academic honours upon learned men because they have to get their living honestly. We are inclined to think that it would be better both for learning and for industry if they were more frequently associated. Men should be taught to work with their hands as well as with their brains."

The Emperor William was lately staying at the Jagdschloss Hubertusstock, near Angermunde, and was one day shooting in that neighbourhood. A tramp descried him from afar, and, not knowing it was the Emperor, accosted him with the usual German request for Unterstutzung, or financial propping up, and also wished to be directed as to the road to Angermunde. The Kaiser complied with both requests, conversed with him at length as to his personal and professional views of life, and dismissed him with a wish for a pleasant end to his day's journey. The pleasant end (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) was in the police-station, for one of the Kaiser's servants, who seemed to be of the Scotchman's opinion that it was "an awfu' business for puir fouk tae luik at a king," imagined that the Emperor had been insulted, and telegraphed far and wide for the arrest of the pilgrim with accompaniment of bonds, fetters, handcuffs, and so on. The wanderer was run to earth at Angermunde, when he learned several things that he did not know before—inter alia, that he had been speaking to the Kaiser, and was guilty of high treason, anarchism, and the like. Needless to say, he was speedily released by an impetuous telegram from the Emperor, who ordered that he should be fed, comforted, and have a free ticket to Cuxhaven, "where he told me he wanted to go."

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Sir Charles Dilke arrived in London, on Oct. 14, on his return from a visit to the French capital. Whilst in Paris, Sir Charles was interviewed by a representative of the "Gaulois."

ARMENIA AND MADAGASCAR.

Sir Charles, it seems, professed but a faint interest in the Armenian question, because he knows very well what the result will be of the general intervention, and because England, Russia, and France are merely enforcing a certain clause of the Berlin Treaty. Concerning Madagascar, Sir Charles whilst admiring the bravery of Gen. Duchesne and his men, believes that much of the success is due to Col. Bailliaud, who, in the face of unheard of obstacles, was able to direct his service of ways and means: Speaking of the campaign, he said :—

I consider that it was useless. What did France really want in Madagascar? The extension northwards of her colony of Diego Suarez and a few ports on the coast for purposes of provisioning or transit. All this she could have obtained, and more, including a protectorate which would have grown gradually into an annexation, without firing a single shot. It would have sufficed to have played an open game with the Hova Prime Minister, who is astute and practical, saying, "You have in your favour your fevers and your mountains. On our side we have brave and well organised troops at discretion who will carry all before them. Let us avoid war, which can only be murderous for both of us, and go halves. You keep the interior, and we will occupy the coast." With adroit management this proposal would have been accepted. Three years after, with the help of an able Resident at Antananarivo, Madagascar would have fallen unresistingly under French domination.

Sir Charles Dilke refuted the current apprehension that England's susceptibilities had been aroused by recent events :—"Madagascar (he declared) has ceased to be an international question. No European Power occupies itself with Madagascar, not even England."

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

In conclusion Sir Charles took an optimist view of the European situation :—"Since 1875" (he said) "Europe had never been in a better position."

THE MEKONG QUESTION.

Interviewed, on Oct. 14, by a representative of the "Daily Chronicle," with regard to the outlook on the Continent and French feeling towards England, Sir Charles Dilke is reported to have said :—

No fresh urgent questions have come up between the two countries for some time. No doubt if we were to insist upon the evacuation of Chantaboon or the observance of the zone along the Mekong, which the French undertook to respect, feeling would soon begin to run high. There has been a distinct breach of faith on the part of the French in this matter. They ignore the understanding that the Siamese were to have the strip of twenty-five kilometres on the Siamese side of the Mekong absolutely under their administration, and they remain at Chantaboon. The worst of it is that when we talk about breaches of faith they smile an Egyptain smile. But England has not insisted, and the French have had their way up to the present. No; I should not say that the demonstrations in the French Press or the viws of French politicians have been more than usually anti-English of late.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

Asked whether a change had not come over the scene since the understanding between Russia and French—such a change as to make the diplomacy of Great Britain more and more difficult—Sir Charles Dilke replied:—"French used to look to Germany for her foreign policy in the days of the three Empire League. She did just what Bismarck wished. Now she looks to Russia. But it did not follow that because she follows the lead of Prince Lobanoff there is anything serious to be apprehended. . . Individually, I think you will find that the Frenchman doesn't like the Russian. He gets on far better with the Austrian and the German than with anybody else on the Continent. . . Still, for all purposes of practical politics you may take it that in her present mood France is practically at Russia's call. The French do not pretend to entertain any humanitarian sentiments about the Armenians, but I believe that they are honestly encouraging a settlement. . . . France's attitude towards Turkey is very much that of the old Whig statesmen. She desires to see such reforms accomplished as will serve to hold the fabric of the Turkish Empire together, and her action is prompted with a view to Turkish interests. . . . Personally I see anything but a menace in the Franco-Russian alliance. I think it diminishes the risk of a general war. So far as we are concerned, I cannot see anything to be alarmed at or to disturb our calculations as to peace. Our best guarantee for peace lies in the strength of our Navy, and we have taken the united force of France and Russia into account there already. No, I have a firm belief in peace. If war does come, it will come suddenly from some unsuspected cause. As to the Chinese loan, there is a great deal of obscurity, of course, but I doubt myself if that is to be reckoned as a serious factor in the situation, and in Central Africa the fact that the Mahdi is in possession of the sphere of influence about which there is a dispute is the best possible security for peace. No; what I am rather alarmed about is the question of Siam that remains open. England took a very strong line there, and so far Lord Salisbury has not shown any disposition to go back on the position taken up by Lord Rosebery. I hope that matters may be ultimately arranged by negotiation, possibly on some fresh departure. You know that the two Commissioners who were sent out to decide on the limits of the Buffer State have come back absolutely at loggerheads, and altogether matters are far from settlement.'

SOME ARBITRATION FALLACIES.

Sir Charles Dilke presided, on Oct. 14, at Markham-square School-room, Chelsea, at a lecture by Mr. Lewis Appleton (secretary of the British and Foreign Aribtration Society), on "England, France, and Egypt." As a fact there was (said Sir Charles) no official dispute between England and France with regard to Egypt, and therefore there was nothing as between these countries concerning Egypt which would be a natural subject of arbitration. Personally he had some doubts as to the applicability of the principles of arbitration to all questions between Great Powers. As to its value as between Great Powers and small ones there could be no doubt. But as regarded Great Powers there was considerable danger that our own unpopularity among the nations of the world would dispose against us those to whom questions might be referred. Not of the last three arbitrations, he remembered, in which this country was concerned had been concluded. He alluded to the arbitration of Newfoundland, of the Costa Rica case, and the Behring Sea case.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

France had not for many years addressed to this country any suggestion or hint that any arbitration or any discussion would be desirable with reference to Egypt. He believed the only exception to the policy of silence was in 1892, when a conversation took place between Mr. Gladstone and M. Waddington. At that time M. Waddington suggested the probability of certain representations being made on the question by France to us, which were, however, never made. He presumed that Mr. Appleton would not suggest the applicability of arbitration to this case, but would rather recommend such a treatment of the Egyptian question as that which was offered by Lord Salisbury in the conclusion of the Drummond Wolff convention :—

The only course for us to take, if we should desire to bring our occupation of Egypt to an end, would be some such action as was proposed by Lord Salisbury at that time. He had always held upon this question the view expressed before the election of 1892 by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley. They said that the occupation of Egypt poisoned the whole of our foreign policy, and that it was at the root of almost all the difficulties with which we were confronted in foreign policy in almost all portions of the world. He was one of those who did not believe that this country ought to dissociate herself from Egypt. They would probably remember that he supported the purchase of Suez Canal shares. He had always taken a strong view of the necessity of holding India and of having good Government in Egypt. On the other hand he had always been opposed to an armed occupation of that country. The necessity of putting down armed violence was a very different thing from an armed occupation of the country. The reasons given for a continuance of our occupation were not honestly given and not honestly meant. Men said publicly that the time had not yet come when we could redeem our promise of giving up our occupation, but in private they said and this was the real reason—that it was to the advantage of this country that we should be there. In remaining in military occupation of Egypt we were guilty of a breach of faith to the world. He entirely denied the private reason—that we could not afford to go out—and he did not believe that our keeping a small army there was a source of strength to us, but, on the contrary, was a source of weakness. He was strongly of opinion that the existence of this country depended upon the possession of an over-whelmingly strong navy, and he regretted as much as any man of peace could do that it should be so. But so long as we possessed a great fleet we gained nothing in a military occupation of a country like Egypt. We had nothing like a possession of the country and were never likely to have. No benefit accrued from our occupation of the country, and the position was a perfectly useless one. We had no special advantages over other countries, and there seemed to me too great an inclination to grasp any piece of land which could be used as a Colony or for the purposes of robbery and spoliation.

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PRINCE NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.

The extremely interesting letters which the *Daily Chronicle* has been publishing from its corresponpent in the Near East are, it is now known, from the pen of Mr. Henry Norman, himself no mean authority, as most of our readers are aware, on affairs in the Far East. In the letter published on Saturday last there was an account of an interview with the Prince of Montenegro, part of which had reference to Mr. Gladstone. "You have never been in England, Prince?" the correspondent asked :—

"Never," was his reply, "I dread your channel. But I should have rejoiced to pay my hamage to your Queen and country. Her Majesty has been so gracious to my daughters and to my grandchildren—every day at Nice she had them to see her. We Montenegrins love England, and with good reason. When all Europe was against poor little Montenegro, England saved us. A piece of territory, as you know, was ceded to us by Turkey under the Treaty of Berlin. But the Treaty was signed, the Powers had done with it, and Turkey would not cede an inch. We were left face to face with a wall of Turkish cannon. What were we to do—declare war against Turkey? Then Mr. Gladstone stepped in; the brave Seymour made that belle demonstration at Dulcigno; 'Back!' England cried to Turkey. We Montenegrins know our friends. Believe me, there is not a shepherd pasturing his flock among my lonely mountains who does not know and venerate the name of Gladstone. He was then, as ever, the far-seeing statesman and the friend of freedom."

"Will you send him, in his retirement," Mr. Norman asked, "any word of greeting through me?" "Say from me," the Prince replied, "that where the glance of Gladstone has fallen, freedom has sprung up from the ground. And add that I hold his name in my heart of hearts." Nicholas I.'s devotion to the G. O. M. is no new thing. The Czar and Mr. Gladstone have always been his heroes. But if he ventured to conclude a commercial treaty with Great Britain without the knowledge of Russia, he had also at times dared to criticise the political record of the ex-Liberal leader. "Mr. Gladstone is a great statesman," his Highness once remarked with the utmost seriousness to a tourist M.P., "but although he was in office so long he never caught 'Jack the Ripper.'"

As to the gift of rifles and machine guns from Russia, Prince Nicholas declared that it was a pure act of friendship, and implied no warlike policy on the part of either Russia or Montenegro. "Of course it may be that some day I shall find myself fighting on the side of Russia, but it will be for a Montenegrin object—not for a Russian one. Some people think that my policy is directed from St. Petersburg. Far from it! I am not a governor. I am the ruler of a free people. Russia neither knows nor attempts to know or influence my politics. Why, when I made a commercial treaty with England, Russia only knew of the treaty when she read of it in the newspapers. Do not do us both this wrong!" The Prince is going to establish a regular short service army on the modern principle, passing his people through the ranks, two thousand at a time, and getting them drilled by officers trained in Italy. But there is no thought of aggression.

The Prince has a grievance against Austria. "Austria (he declared) has taken our heritage from us. Herzegovina is ours by race, it is ours by history, it is ours by the blood shed there. Not only Herzegovina, but the little bit of coast, and Spizza. Austria is a vast empire; she has so many lands—why could she not leave us what would be so much to us, what is so little to her? It is wrong—it is unwise thus to leave a rancune in the hearts of a whole people." However, the Montenegrins have accepted their lot; they "could not forget Austria if they wished to and they do not wish to; and," said the Prince, "the whole world cannot touch us in our mountain home." Here are the concluding passages of the interview :—

I rose to take my leave (writes the correspondent). It was raining in torrents. "I would not let a dog go in such weather," said the Prince. "Here"—to an attendant—"bring coffee." Then taking my arm, he walked me, with his long strides, up and down the room. Then his thoughts returned to the old subject. "Ah, when I think of those days in Herzegovina! My young men—what courage, what devotion, what love, what *elan*! All my friends lie in Herzegovina! What battles—what a day when I beat Mouktar Pasha, and captured his cannon, his flags, a score of his colonels!" His eyes flashing, his deep voice rolling, his finger tracing plans upon a table or his foot upon the carpet, this splendid old warrior told me tale after tale of battle, of sacrifice, of heroism. "But you must not write these," he said; "I would not seem a braggart. But, ah me, what times those were!"

One story only will I venture to repeat. The Prince was riding at the head of his staff, when suddenly a large body of Turks was espied posted directly in front. His officers begged him to retire instantly. On the contrary, "Follow my example," he cried, and riding to the summit of a little elevation, he sprang from his horse, and seizing a stone, began to make an entrenchment. A bullet struck the stone, blinding him for a moment with dust. An officer fell dead by his side. Then the rest of his staff rushed to him, surrounded him by force, aganst which he vainly tried to draw his sabre and struggle, and made a living wall all round him with their bodies, and raised all their arms round his head to shield him from the hail of Turkish bullets. And so they held him till the troops behind came up. "Et puis, dans dix minutes, il n'y avait plus de Turcs!" "My country," he exclaimed, "it is a wilderness of stones, it is arid, it is poor, but I adore it! And if I were offered the whole of the Balkan Peninsula in exchange, why"—and he picked up the object nearest at hand, which happened to be a cigar-tray, and dashed it passionately upon the table—"I would not hear one word!"

Wherever fate may lead me for a long time to come, I shall hardly find more picturesque, or more memorable hours, than the two I spent with Nicholas the First of Montenegro.

A MESSAGE FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone has written as follows to the *Daily Chronicle* in reply to the message sent to him through the special correspondent of that journal from the Prince of Montenegro :—

Hawarden Castle, Chester, Oct. 18.—My dear Sir,—You have sent me a paper even more interesting than I expected. The picture of Prince Nicholas supplies me with knowledge I did not possess before. But I am very happy to possess it now. He seems to be worthy of the old Vladikas. I cannot say more. Until about thirty years ago, Montenegro was a sphinx to every man in England except Prof. Freeman, a man whose discernment in Eastern questions of itself deserves a monument. If I may presume to send a message to the Prince, it will be that I have the same sentiments in my domestic nest as I had when in the dust and heat of the political arena; that his estimate of me is much too favourable; but that in my deliberate opinion the traditions of Montenegro, now committed to his Highness as a sacred trust, exceed in glory those of Marathon and Thermopylæ, and all the war traditions of the world—I remain, your very faithful

W. E. Gladstone.

In response to the foregoing letter Prince Nicholas has sent to the *Daily Chronicle* the appended message :—

I thank you very sincerely for your kindness in sending me by telegram the kind and flattering words that Mr. Gladstone has been so good as to insert in your paper in reply to the expression of my thankfulness, which I asked Mr. Norman to convey to him, for the special interest he has at all times shown in my country. Above all, my strong desire was that your great compatriot should know the deep gratitude to him that the Slavs of the Balkan Peninsula, and especially the Montenegrins, will eternally cherish. The message was in French, of which the above is a translation.

It is stated in the *English Mechanic* that an inventor in the colony has succeeded in devising a process for utilising the large deposits of iron-sand in New Zealand. The details of the process are not yet published; but if it is successful a very important industry will be started in the colony, as it is asserted that iron of excellent quality can now be produced at a price much below that of imported iron. The difficulty with the usual methods has been to keep the iron-sand in the furnace until the metal is obtained.

Mr. Maxim has lately produced a 5·7-inch 45-pounder gun that promises to revolutionise the art of gun manufacture. He proposes to manufacture guns from one solid integral forging, and thereby supersede the present expensive and tedious system of "building up." It is well known that the present "built-up" gun consists of an inner core or tube, which extends the full length of the gun, over which are shrunk successively a series on concentric "jackets" or outer tubes. This is done in order that the whole mass of metal in the thickness of the gun may be thrown into a state of tension, and may be ready to receive and resist instantaneously the bursting strain that is set up at the moment of firing. Were it not for this initial tension the bursting effect of the charge would all be thrown upon the layer of metal that was next the bore, which would be ruptured before the next outlying mass of metal could assist in resisting the strain. In the built-up gun, as a result of the initial tension, every particle of metal from the centre to the circumference is firmly gripping the bore; and the shock of discharge is felt and resisted instantaneously by the whole mass of the gun.

FOUR STUDIES IN WIVES.

I.—MR. MAX O'RELL ON THE FRENCH IDEAL WIFE.

The article in the October number of the *North American Review* which will no doubt be widely read is one entitled "A Study in Wives." In it, with commendable brevity, the male representatives of four nations attempt the impossible, for they endeavour to delineate the ideal wife of their separate nations. Max O'Rell leads off with a eulogium of the French wife. The gist of his remarks is that her constant aim is to be interesting to her husband. She multiplies herself. In turn she is his friend, his confidante, his partner in business, his chum, and, if I may use the word in its best and most refined sense, his mistress. She is for ever changing her appearance. For instance, you will seldom see a French married woman wear her hair in the same way longer than three or four weeks. She knows that love feeds on trifles, on illusion, on suggestion. She knows that when a man loves his wife a rose in her hair, a new frock, a bonnet differently trimmed, will revive in him the very emotion that he felt when he held her in his arms for the first time. She also knows that the very best dishes may sometimes become insipid if always served with the same sauce. Max O'Rell indulges in a comparison between the French and English wife, and makes various statements (for instance, that the English wife sits opposite her husband at the fireside in the evening with her curl-papers in her hair) which one is surprised to receive from an otherwise intelligent observer.

II.—MR. GRANT ALLEN ON THE BRITISH MATRON.

Mr. Grant Allen "speaks up" for the English wife, or, to be more accurate, for two of the three types. His is a clever but rather mordant article in the best Grant Allen style. The following are a few extracts:—

There is no one ideal of the English wife—because there is no one ideal of anything in England. The English nation, as Mathew Arnold long ago pointed out, consists of three distinct and mutually antagonistic elements—the aristocracy, the middle class, and the artisans and labourers.

The ideal wife of the labouring classes is a housewife and mother of the antique Teutonic pattern. She rules the kitchen. After "keeping company" with her young man from sixteen to twenty-four, she succeeds in marrying him. She is a mother of ten children living "and five in the churchyard," which last episode she regards as a natural incident of maternity. She brings them all up to be neat and tidy as herself.

Her husband she regards with "profoundest faith," and she looks well after him. For the rest, she spends her life in hard toil, endless house-hold drudgery; she washes and cooks and sews and makes beds for her husband, herself, and her ten clean little ones, their faces are almost as white as their pinafores; yet she believes in God in a blind sort of way, and attaches great importance to religious ceremonies. But she has no soul; how could she find time to attend to one? She is the material ideal of a materialised, brutalised, soulless peasantry; she does her duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call her with a heroism that moves one's respectful pity.

The middle-class ideal wife is then described as on a higher plane, for "she plays the piano." She is summed up in two lines. She is the simple and unattractively virtuous ideal of a solid, stolid, unimaginative *bourgeoisie*.

As for the ideal wife of the aristocracy, Mr. Grant Allen thinks that the ideal wife of the aristocracy—dose not exist. The British aristocrat has no ideals. He was born cynical, with a good-humored, matter-of-fact, man-of-the-world sort of cynicism; and he carries his congenital creed unabashed through the world with him. He sows his wild oats in many fields; then he marries, for the settlements. His wife is rich or beautiful, or both; she lives in society. He and she go their own ways forthwith; and those ways usually land one or other in the Divorce Court. Occasionally both of them reach that goal together. This is fair satire, but we hope the American reader will also consult other authorities about English wives.

III. AND IV.—THE TEUTONIC IDEAL WIFE.

Mr. Karl Blind's essay on the ideal German wife is too classic to lend itself to quotation. In the last little paragraph, which he devotes to the discussion of the actual subject on which he was invited to write, he says, with very characteristic male Teutonism :—

To be, not "platform mothers," but good housewives, and at the same time to take a deep interest in all that is good and noble in literature and art; to make a happy home, to bring up children with fond care, and also to think of, and so far as the difference of sex allows, to act for the public weal of their country and for the intellectual, moral, and social progress of humanity at large: such in the opinion of the best among us, be they men or women, is the ideal German wife. This, no doubt, is the most convenient wife of all from the man's point of view. But what about the woman's?

Mr. Boyesen, describing the Scandinavian wife, rather surprises one by stating that the girl described in the following paragraph is a frequent type :—

A Norwegian young lady of good family, who some years ago was a guest in my house, could see nothing improper in exploring the Bowery and Hester-street by night in the company of a male and a female friend, and when I meekly objected to her striking up an acquaintance with gentlemen in Central Park of a Sunday she laughed in my face, and told me *sans ceremonie* that I was an old fogey. My ideas of propriety she intimated were moss-grown, antediluvian, and smacked of the ancient period of bondage which, happily, was now at an end.

During a recent visit to Norway I discovered that this type of woman, so far from being exceptional, is exceedingly common. She certainly occupies the front of the stage, is all-pervasive and ubiquitous.

"PEOPLE OF IMPORTANCE IN THEIR DAY."

Mr. Justin McCarthy, lecturing at Bristol the other day, gave some interesting reminiscences of political and literary personages he had met in the course of his public career. The great Duke of Wellington was the first man whom he ever heard speak in the English Parliament. The House of Lords was in Committee, and the Duke was opposing a Bill. Another lord rose, and asserted that the illustrious Duke did not understand the Bill. Wellington got up angrily, thumped the table with heavy hands, and said: "My Lords, I read this Bill once, twice, and thrice, and, if I do not comprehend it, then I must be a ——stupid fellow." (Laughter.) The audience must fill in the blank. Times had changed, and no illustrious Duke would be now allowed, without rebuke, to address the Peers with such a qualifying adjective. He saw Palmerston when over eighty mount his horse in Palace Yard without putting his foot into the stirrup. A conversation he once had with that statesman showed to what secret Palmerston ascribed his extreme youth. Palmerston said, "I never take my work to bed with me." The moment he had done his work of the day he put it away without thinking of it again. Over and over again, Palmerston assured him that when he had to make a decision on some great policy—perhaps some foreign question involving the possibility of a European war—he gave his best attention to the subject, then released his mind from it, and waited for events to take their course. There was a great colleague, and sometimes rival, of Palmerston, whom he had the extreme happiness of knowing. This was Lord John afterwards Earl, Russell. Lord John impressed him more than any man before or since with the strange connexion between one generation and another. In giving his reminiscences, Russell once told him how he had talked to the first Napoleon at Elba, and how Bonaparte had asked him whether it was not likely that the Duke of Wellington, having conquered all his enemies, would not seize the Crown in London and put it on his own head. Lord John told him he had great difficulty in making Napoleon understand that that was not exactly the way in which great soldiers behaved in this country. (Laughter.) Of Carlyle he knew little. He met him in Ireland in 1848, and many times afterwards in this country, but never quite took to him. The truth was that Carlyle rather frightened him, and they had not a single opinion in common on any subject whatsoever, except in perfect adoration of the great German author, Goethe. Whatever one said to Carlyle he blazed out, and one was naturally overborne by the force of his expression, so for many years he kept out of Carlyle's way, though meeting him in the street and living for some time in the same quarter. Of Dickens he was still old-fashiould enough to be a devoted admirer, and would rather be old-fashioned with him than new-fashioned with certain other novelists. (Cheers.) Dickens was by far the best amateur actor he had ever seen, and if he had chosen the stage would have become one of the greatest exponents of the dramatic art that England had ever had. He was also the greatest after-dinner speaker he had ever heard, and it had been further said of Dickens that he was the greatest reporter that had ever sat in the gallery of the House of Commons. Comparing the styles of Dickens and Thackeray on the platform, Mr. McCarthy confessed himself much more taken with the delivery of Thackeray, whose lectures on the Georges he considered one of the most pathetic and eloquent he had ever listened to. Of Matthew Arnold it could truthfully be said that he never talked a platitude, and, so far from being the prig that some had described him, Mr. McCarthy had always found him the model of a perfect gentleman and scholar. Browning displayed nothing of the manner of the professional poet, unlike some whom the lecturer had known, and whose attitude was, "Look here, lo and behold, I am a great poet, so none of your familiarity with me."

RICE AT WEDDINGS.

Rice at weddings, we are told, is doomed. The world has been informed through the medium of a morning newspaper that "in the upper ranks of society the vegetable grains are discarded, and their place supplied by paper confetti." The merits of these articles are that they are soft and pleasant to the touch, and will "fall upon the bride's shoulders like the gentle rain from heaven, without wetting her dress or veil." Moreover, should any stray confetti wander down the back of a bridesmaid or a best man, they will "cause no uneasiness at the breakfast table, for they can be sat upon with a delightful sense of ease." With such recommendations, it is clear that rice must give place to confetti. A cynic might say that the proposed change is only another sign of that softening of manners which is usually supposed to go hand-in-hand with national deterioration; that, in fact, paper confetti spell that much-vexed word, "degeneration" There are many objections to rice throwing at weddings, besides the temporary discomfort that stray grains may cause to a bride's, bridegroom's, or bridesmaid's back. Ill directed rice has lodged in the eys with most painful results, and the risks run by the sudden startling of horses, as the shower of pellets strikes their flanks, are by no means imaginary. Yet lovers of old customs will be loath to see the substitution of paper pellets—absolutely meaningless and absurd—for the grain which for ages past has been used at marriages as symbolical of the wished-for fruitfulness of the union.

Many stories have been told and ingenious theories formulated to account for the use of rice. Some years ago a story went the rounds, which was copied from the "Chinese Times," tracing the custom to the hoary antiquity of the Shang dynasty which held sway in China some 1,500 years before Christ. A Mr. P'ang consulted a sorcerer named Chao, and learned that he had but six days to live. P'ang thought the learned man might be mistaken, and further consulted a fair sorceress poetically named Peachblossom. But her divination produced the same result. The luckless P'ang must die at the end of six days—unless, by the exercise of her magical powers, Peachblossom could avert the catastrophe. She did her best, and succeeded. On the seventh day, to Chao's astonishment and disgust, the happy P'ang was still walking the earth. The sorcerer naturally determined that his powerful rival must be suppressed. He sent an emissary to Peachblossom's parents to inquire if she were still single; and, receiving an affirmative reply, he succeeded in fooling the parents into believing that he, Chao, had a son who was seeking a wife, and ultimately the engagement was formed. The marriage cards were exchanged, but cunning Chao had chosen for the ceremony the most unlucky of days, when a holy fowl called the "golden pheasant" was in the ascendant. "So surely," runs the awful narrative, "as the bride entered the red chair, the spirit-bird would destroy her with his powerful beak." But Peachblossom was equal to the occasion. She knew all Chao's little plans and feared him not. "I will go," she said, "I will fight and defeat him." When the wedding morning came she simply gave directions to have rice thrown out at the door, which, we are told, "the spirit-bird seeing made haste to devour, and while his attention was thus occupied, Peachblossom stepped into the bridal chair and passed on her way unharmed. And now the ingenuous reader knows why he throws rice after the bride." Certainly, nothing could be clearer; and to this day at Chinese wedding ceremonies, rice is scattered on all sides in order to expel demons, and keep all such undesirable guests at a respectful distance.

But it is quite unnecessary to go to the Far East for the origin of our English custom of throwing rice over a newly married couple; although the development of intercourse with India, where the same grain is similarly used, may have assisted our modern adoption of rice. The essential meaning of the rice-throwing lies, not in the use of rice itself, but in the use of grain, the world-old symbol of fecundity. Rice, in western lands, is a comparatively modern innovation. From the days of ancient Rome until what may by comparison be called quite recent times, wheat was freely bestowed upon the newly wedded in most western countries. Lockhart translates two lines of an ancient Spanish ballad on "The Cid's Wedding"—

"All down the street the ears of wheat are round Ximena flying,
But the King lifts off her bosom sweet whatever there is lying."

When Henry VII. brought his bride to Bristol a week after Whitsun Day, 1486, a baker's wife, according to an old chronicler, cast out of a window a great quantity of wheat, crying "Welcome!" and "Good luck!"

That most graceful of lyrists, Robert Herrick, in his glowing nuptial song on Sir Clipseby Carew and his lady, has the lines—

"Glide by the banks of Virgins then, and passe,
The Showers of Roses, lucky four-leav'd grasse:
The while the cloud of younglings sing,
And drown yee with a flowrie spring:
While some repeat
Your praise, and bless you, sprinkling you with wheat."

Mr Jeaffreson, in his entertaining gossip on "Brides and Bridals," alludes to these lines and argues that Herrick was guilty of an anachronism in his mention of wheat. Some of our antiquaries, he says, have used Herrick's verses as though he were a social annalist instead of a social rhymester

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN ASHANTI.

Among the mails brought to Liverpool by the steamer Accra are copies of declarations made by eye-witnesses of human sacrifices in Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti. The declarations were made in the Supreme Court of Gold Coast Colony at Accra before Mr. Stanley William Morgan, the Chief Registrar. In the following copies words have been deleted or changed, the original words not being fit for publication. The first declaration was made by a son of the late King Koffi. His name is Kudjoe Adjayman, and he says:—

I am a son of the late King Koffi Kalkari, of Ashanti, and I was in Kumasi some nine or ten months ago when Kwasie Adjaye, the Chief of the Royal Hammockmen, was publicly put to death on suspicion of familiarity with the Princess Akosia Berinya. (1) I was an eye-witness of his execution. His head was cut off in the place where human beings are generally sacrificed. (2) I was present when King Prempeh ordered six men to be sacrificed on the occasion of the death of Kwasie Aframi, the King of Gyeso, and I saw their heads cut off in the place of human sacrifice. This occurred about twelve months ago. The public executioners on that occasion were Nantchi and Domfe. (3) When Kudjoe Apal, chief of Pampasoo Kumasi, died, a woman named Gogoe, her son, and another man were sacrificed. The last victim was an offering from King Prempeh himself. This occurred about one year ago. I witnessed the execution of the whole three victims, which took place in the usual place for offering up human sacrifice.

Another Prince, Kwarmia Tarhira, grandson of the late King Kwaku Duah, deposed as follows:—(1) I am grandson of the late King Kwaku Duah, the First, by his daughter, Lika Dodo. (2) When Prempeh became King he proclaimed that any man who should cohabit with any of the sisters of Prince Yas Atcherebоande of Kumasi would be killed. (3) About nine months ago a certain young man of the name of Kwasie Adjaye was accused of having broken this law. (4) On discovery the said Kwasie Adjaye, who was a captain of the King's Hammockmen, and commanded 1,000 guns, was ordered to be executed, and he was killed accordingly. I was present when his head was cut off publicly in the place of human sacrifice. This was a short time before the Ambassadors left Kumasi for the coast. It occurred in their presence. (5) When Kwasie Aframi, the King of Gyeso died, Prempeh ordered six men to be sacrificed to go along with him to the other world. They were accordingly executed at Gyeso, and the executioners were Nantchie and Kwasie Domfe. I was present on this occasion also. The execution took place two years ago. When Kudjoe Apal, chief of Pampasoo Kumasi, died, a woman and her son were sacrificed for him, together with another man whose name I have forgotten. This I also witnessed. My mother begged for the life of the woman Gogoe, but in vain. It was on account of the murder of Kwasie Adjaye that I ran away from Kumasi to report the matter to Prince Yao Atchereboanda.

Prince Henry, the brother of the German Emperor, about whom a great deal has been appearing in print lately, is (according to an interesting letter from "Ex-Attache" in the New York *Tribune*) a very bad shot. There is no scion of Royalty who has been the cause of more gun accidents than the Prince. He had not attained his majority before he managed, while shooting in the game preserves of his uncle the Grand Duke of Baden, to wound a gamekeeper so badly that the man was crippled for life. Then, in Corfu, while clambering up a steep hill, he had the misfortune to discharge his gun, the lead lodging in a Greek gentleman, severely injuring him; while at a subsequent period he succeeded in inflicting serious damage upon a Turkish dignitary, appointed by the Sultan to attend him during his shooting trips in Syria. It is of Prince Henry, too, that is related the story of how, when asked as a youth of twenty by Queen Victoria, during one of his stays at Balmoral, what sport he had had while out deer-stalking, he replied proudly: "Well, grandma, I didn't succeed in killing a stag, but I hit quite a number!" There was said to be a painful silence after this remark, and the Prince was not again urged to go out deer-stalking during his stay at Balmoral.

A TALK WITH A FAMOUS SWORD SPECIALIST.

More things are going to happen to the Army very shortly than the loss of its present popular and venerable chief. One of these things has to do with swords. The army change, which is imminent, affects the hilts of the swords of the Line officers. Hitherto they have been of brass. In future they will be of steel, like those of the Guardsmen. In the late Burmese war, many of the brass hilts were cut clean through, so it is stated, in close combat. The new pattern steel sword-hilt is made of much sterner stuff. The great sword emporium, Wilkinson's, is very much of a museum of military curiosities. A talk with the courteous manager brought out some interesting statements which have been chronicled by a "Pall Mall" interviewer, which we thus slightly summarise :—

"A Line officer's sword is five guineas, and a Guardman's costs seven pounds ten. Generally, officers' swords vary in price from five to eight guineas. A claymore costs more than the other officer's swords. We are constantly making tulwars to order for Indian princes and nobles. Their cost varies from £30 to £1,000. Everything depends upon the mountings, which are often very splendid. A splendid ornamental sword (a drawing of which was shown to the interviewer) was presented to a King of Abyssinia by our Government. Absolutely pure gold was ordered in mounting. The refiner dealt with said the price of absolutely pure gold would be twelve pounds an ounce. As for the fifty ounces wanted at the time he declared it would be absolutely impossible to procure so much. So the firm had to content themselves with gold guaranteed as ·999 pure gold. The present cavalry sword (1890 pattern) is thirty-four and a half inches long and two pounds nine ounces in weight. The 1885 pattern was of the same length, but only weighed two pounds five ounces. Those used in Egypt, at Kassassin and elsewhere, were of two lengths, the thirty-five and three-quarter inches and the short, thirty-three inches. Complaints were made of the short sword that it did not reach a man on the ground properly. The cavalry sword is a compromise. The qualities required in a good cutting sword are not those you want in a thrusting sword. The former should be heavy, broad, and curved for the draw; the latter light, narrow, and straight. Our Indian cavalry have the curved swords. The more effective is the straight. Our men at the beginning of the century carried the heavy curved sword. An old officer of the 11th Dragoons told Mr. Henry Wilkinson that it was matter of common talk through all the Peninsular War that our dragoons, who were mostly brought into the hospital with a slight punctured wound in the chest or the abdomen, almost invariably died. The French dragoons, on the contrary, had mostly cut or incised wounds, and almost all recovered. An army surgeon, moreover, of eleven years' experience in India, informed our firm that he had constantly seen the most trifling punctured wounds terminate fatally, and the most awful cuts cured. Our present cavalry sword is slightly curved. It is meant to combine cutting and thrusting. It is consequently imperfect for both purposes. The huge two-handed weapons of our ancestors were made of 'shear' steel, steel that is put together in sheets and hammered, welded, together. The steel now used is obtained by the firm entirely from one manufacturer. It's ingot cast steel. The workmanship makes the difference in expense. Here the manager took up an Andrea Ferrara, when the following dialogue ensued :—

"I suppose you know," said he, "how he came to settle in Scotland?"

"I am afraid I don't," said the interviewer.—"Well, he used to weld his blades in the dark."

"Why?"—"I believe because, when he was hardening the sheets of steel, he could judge much better his colour for hardening in the dark. He caught one of his apprentices playing the spy on him, and killed the young man. And so he fled far away north from Ferrara."

"And, presumably you get all kinds of queer orders?"—"Yes. For example, a gentleman in the Southern States of America has given us an order for a peculiar-shapped dagger for use on niggers who carry razors."

"What for? To shave them?"—"No; to fight, to stab them with it. They attack with razors. He said it was impossible to make a move for his revolver, which he carried on his right hip under his coat, without their being beforehand with him. This dagger he will carry in a sheath attached to the left side of his waistcoat. You see, you can make a short, quick prod with it." The manager had the thing in his hand.

We now went downstairs to see a sword tested. I watched with interest the striking and bending proof, and then the Toledo proof of thrusting against solid iron, and through an iron plate thicker than a cuirass.

"In Japan," observed the member of the firm to me, "the sword makers have a different test. They wait for the first public execution, and to it the maker proceeds, accompanied by the customer. The executioner is requested to use it on his victim. Swish! off goes the head, and away walks the purchaser, conscious that he has a really good article."

GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1895-96 up to 6th November are as follows:—

In the month of September 1895.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	18,01,777	68,49,772	86,51,549
Exports	48,700	21,45,470	21,94,170
Net Imports	17,53,077	47,04,302	64,57,379

To the end of the month of September 1895.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	2,33,79,070	3,63,38,771	5,97,17,841
Exports	1,33,88,209	95,76,271	2,29,64,480
Net Imports	99,90,861	2,67,62,500	3,67,53,361

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1895-96.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Sept. 1895	2,62,623	7,81,627	10,44,250
To the end of the month of September 1895, (Progressive)	2,85,604	21,63,642	24,49,246

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of September 1895	......	......	......
To the end of the month of September 1895 (Progressive)	......	*15,56,380	15,56,380

* Of which Rs. 7,77,589 represent bullion received for British Dollar coinage.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue of the 5th November compared with the Estimates for the year 1895-96 :—

	Latest Month In Nov. 1895. Bengal. Rs.	In Oct. 1895. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	40,36,500	18,00,000	58,36,500
Actual	46,38,640	9,56,850	55,95,490
Better than Estimate	6,02,140	..	..
Worse than Estimate	—	8,43,150	2,41,010

Eight Sales of Bengal opium and seven months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Nov. 1895. Bengal. Rs.	To end of Oct. 1895. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	3,22,92,500	1,12,00,000	4,34,92,500
Actual	3,46,86,815	1,07,13,530	4,54,00,165
Better than Estimate	23,91,815	...	19,08,175
Worse than Estimate	...	4,86,650	...

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending November 5, compared with the Statement of October 29, 1895 :—

Liabilities.	October 29. Rs.	A.	P.	November 5. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,39,78,321	14	4	1,71,25,916	9	4
Other Deposits, &c.	6,53,91,675	2	7	6,80,77,075	10	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,57,809	15	6	4,31,033	9	4
Sundries	24,73,233	11	8	25,00,782	6	1
Rs.	10,94,01,040	12	1	11,47,34,808	3	8

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	73,97,959	0	0	68,74,140	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	91,87,621	4	0	91,15,178	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,06,71,085	1	5	1,08,12,546	0	11
Credits do do.	1,03,60,341	2	11	1,07,68,456	0	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,08,82,405	6	1	3,26,49,712	8	9
Balances with other Banks	2,69,820	13	10	2,97,860	13	3
Bullion	2,405	0	9	2,276	0	10
Dead Stock	13,17,422	0	3	13,17,950	11	1
Stamps	8,943	3	9	9,274	13	0
Sundries	13,43,148	5	6	13,43,524	11	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,26,75,199	8	7	1,44,70,185	3	11
Do. at Branches	2,52,84,689	13	0	2,70,73,702	7	4
Rs.	10,94,01,040	12	1	11,47,34,808	3	8

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to November 5, 1895 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	12,69,315	Inc.
Do. at Branches	18,78,279	do.
Other Deposits	26,85,400	do.
Post Bills	5,26,776	Dec.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	5,96,262	Dec.
Loans	1,41,461	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	4,08,115	do.
Mercantile Bills	17,67,307	do.
Cash at Head Office	17,94,986	do.
Do. at Branches	17,89,013	do.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. JANSSEN, the well-known French astronomer, has made another ascent to the summit of Mont Blanc to convince himself of the safety of the new telescope mounted in the observatory, which he founded there. It appears that the observatory, which is built on the snow, has shifted a little, but steps have been taken to restore it to its original position; and M. Janssen considers that the problem of establishing observatories on the highest peaks has been solved.

The great question as to whether oxygen exists in the sun or not again claimed M. Janssen's attention when he was on the summit of the mountain. He examined the sun with the spectroscope, and found that the bands at the points C and D in the solar spectrum which have been put down to oxygen in the photosphere had almost entirely disappeared. The inference is that these bands are not due to oxygen in the atmosphere of the sun, but in that of the earth, and that the higher we ascend the fainter the bands will show.

Mr. W. C. Knight has discovered in the Baptanodon Beds of the Upper Jurassic series of rocks in Wyoming, U.S., the remains of a large plesiosaur, which is provisionally placed in the genus Cimoliosaurus, but has not yet been thoroughly examined. It is the first plesiosaur that has been found in the American Jurassic rocks.

A new and practical standard of light has been invented by M. Violle, the originator of the absolute or theoretical standard now adopted, which as is well known, consists of the light emitted by a square centimetre of platinum at the moment of its fusing. The practical standard is a certain area of an acetylene flame, which gives a light equivalent to that of the absolute standard. The area is regulated by a screen, and the acetylene flame is produced by a peculiar form of burner.

Faye's comet, recently reported by M. Javelie of Nice Observatory, was originally discovered on November 22, 1843, at Paris, by M. Faye, the well-known French astronomer. Its "periodic time," that is to say, the time it takes to complete one revolution in its long elliptical orbit round the sun, is rather less than 7½ years. Very careful observations of it will be made during its present visit, for the true nature of comets is not quite settled beyond dispute. The favourite hypothesis is that they consist of meteoric matter varying in size from dust to the largest meteoric stones, intermingled with luminous gases. The head or nucleus is perhaps a concentration of this matter, and especially of the larger masses. In the tail the masses are probably smaller and wider apart.

So far as we have seen, the descriptions of the new automotive carriages given in popular journals have shed no light on the real nature of their motive power. We are told that the carriages are driven by petroleum, ignited by the electric spark, and we remain as wise as ever, unless we happen to be engineers, and understand that a small explosion of petroleum vapour under the piston of an engine is capable of moving it like the expansion of a quantity of steam under pressure. It must be understood, however, that by the word "petroleum" is meant not the heavy crude petroleum or mineral oil of commerce, but the more volatile and inflammable products distilled from it, such as "lamp oil," "kerosine," and above all, "gasoline" or "benzine."

Mr. Smillie, an engineer of Glasgow, has introduced a new steam pipe, which is said to resist successfully the tendency of steam to burst it. The pipe is of copper tubing like the ordinary steam-pipes, but it is bound with steel wire, which is soldered to the copper by a fusible alloy having a much higher melting point than the temperature of the supercharged steam.

According to the "Revue Industrielle," M. Blondell has introduced a new method of uniting lead to lead. The two surfaces to be joined are scraped clean and a thin layer of lead amalgam is interposed between them. An ordinary soldering iron is then passed over the line of junction, and the mercury of the thin sheet of lead amalgam being volatilised by the heat, leaves the finely divided lead to fuse and unite the two surfaces.

Professor Elliott A. Rogers, lecturer on chemistry in Harvard University, U.S., met his death under peculiar circumstances on October 2nd. After lecturing to his class, he took up a glass beaker containing a chemical substance, labelled, "It is as it should be," probably in reference to some of his experiments and walked into an adjoining room. Ere the members of his class had passed out of the class-room they heard a groan, and rushing into the professor's apartment, found that he was dead. He was an expert in quick-acting poisons, and had been experimenting with cyanide of potassium, but until the result of the post-mortem examination is known on this side of the Atlantic, the cause of his death must be conjectural.

Messrs. Kosai and Yabe of Tokio have found from experiment that in the preparation of sake, the well-known Japanese beverage, two micro-organisms take part, namely, the aspergillus oryzæ and a species of yeast, which they are now studying. This result confirms the views of Mr. Atkinson on the production of sake.

An international zoologists' directory, containing 1,200 names and addresses, has been issued by Messrs Friedlander and Son, Berlin. It gives the official status of office-bearers, as well as the names of unattached zoologists, and much information as to the publications of various institutions, dealers, and artists in objects of natural history, &c.

Shells are or have been extremely useful to savage and barbarous peoples. The American Indians employed them in making bowls, spoons, knives hatchets or tomahawks, scrapers, hoes, paint cups, and ornaments such as wampum and rattles. The ancients poured libations out of Triton shells, and the Scandinavian vikings drank out of Turbo or "green snail" shells. In Shetland and some other parts, the fusus and patella were used as lamps and oil cruises. Olearia were mounted as ewers by French silversmiths. In China the large tricadna are used as baths, and in the Church of St. Sulspice, Paris, for containing holy water. In China windows are still glazed with the transparent placuna vitrea, or "window shell." Shells were also used by the ancients, and are still used by savages, as horns and musical instruments.

The New York Pasteur Institute has bought 35 acres of land near Tuxedo Park, in order to found an experimental station which will be stocked with cows, horses, sheep, and goats, for the production of antitoxic serum of cancer and diphteria. The situation is healthy, and patients will be treated in an infirmary attached. A new station, to be called after Pasteur, will be made on the Erie railroad for the use of the establishment.

The German Hygienic Association offers a prize of 1,200 American dollars for an original essay on electric heaters. It must be written in German, and sent in before July 1, 1896, to Professor Konrad Hartmann, 18, Fasannstrasse, Charlottenburg. The essay will remain the property of the author, but he must publish it within six months.

Pneumatic Water Service dispenses with elevated tanks, and utilises compressed air in a closed tank as a means for keeping up the supply when the pump stops working. The tanks are of riveted steel, and are tested to 100 lbs. per square inch pressure. A partition separates the water compartment from the air compartment of the tank, and a check-valve, operated by a float, prevents the entrance of water to the air compartment. A special pump is used which sucks a small amount of air at every stroke. It may be worked by hand or driven by any available power. The tank may be located at a distance from the pump if desired. An important advantage of the system is that the tank may be placed in a cellar or underground, and thus cool water may be drawn from the faucets in summer, which cannot be done where the ordinary elevated tank is used to store the supply. In winter also the tank is easily protected from freezing, whereas the elevated tank is a frequent source of trouble in this respect.

Acoustic signals are excellent in the open sea, and for indicating the approach of vessels to the coast in a fog, but unfortunately they do not always fulfil their duty; following some celebrated accidents it has been finally proved that there are around them zones where the sound is not perceived at the sea-level. Shipwrecked sea-captains have affirmed that the sirens that were sounding on the coast have at times ceased to blow, and they have accused the keepers of negligence; on the other hand, after sufficient proof that the siren was working properly, the captains have been suspected of trumping up an excuse to hide their own shortcomings. The explanation is that both sides were quite right. In a communication to the Academy of Sciences the phenomena that has so long deceived everybody is duly set forth. It has been found that sirens are surrounded by a neutral zone in which the sound is not heard at the sea-level. This zone is more or less distant, according to the height of the siren on the coast, and it has a mean width of about 2,800 metres (8,400 feet). On the nearer side of this zone the sound is of course heard perfectly, but when it is traversed the sound weakens gradually till it becomes scarcely perceptible; then it increases again, and when the zone is left behind the sound resumes its full intensity. Experiments have been made on this subject with a steam-vessel, by causing it to approach or recede from a lightship in different directions and in a straight line. In each course the sound was deadened almost completely in a zone whose central line was about 5,000 metres (15,000 feet) from the siren. It is urgent that this phenomenon, so interesting to navigators, should be studied with the greatest care.

A MAN WITH SEVENTEEN CHILDREN.

A mill operative, Mr. Francis Berry, residing at 11, Marsh-square, Oldham, England, has had a narrow escape from death. He was employed in the duties of a stripper and grinder, but was for some time unable to follow his employment. Hearing about the case, a representative of the *Oldham Chronicle* visited Mr. Berry the other evening, and was received by that gentleman and his wife (who, by the way, was nursing their seventeenth child). Mr. Berry willingly gave the details of

HIS NARROW ESCAPE.

"A little time ago," said he, "a job I had as stripper and grinder nearly killed me. I fell ill, and had to give up my work, for I could not stand it; the dust from the dirty cotton was simply choking. A little later I could do nothing, and what was to become of me I could not imagine. I felt as though each moment would be my last. I had a peculiar sensation as though cold water was being poured down my back and neck. Then I had a chill in my legs, and at times a great load upon my chest. I went to the two best doctors I know of, who told me that I had an abscess in one side of my breast, and also that I was suffering from a weak heart. I began to sink, and, to tell you the truth, lost all heart. I took a very great quantity of medicine. I began to fret, and, day by day, got thinner and thinner, and could not sleep. My limbs, once plump and firm, had wasted away to nothing. I seriously thought I had done my last work in the mill. I remember quite well one Sunday night my parents came to see me, and they said as they went away they thought they

WOULD NEVER SEE ME AGAIN.

"But," interjected our reporter, "What about the change? You look good for a long number of years now."

"So I feel," continued Mr. Berry. "One of my sons-in-law visited me and said he thought Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People would do me good. He had a few by him, and these he sent me. Well, I thought I would try them, and I bless the day when I first came across them. I only wish I had had them sooner. I had not taken more than three doses before I felt an improvement; I continued to take them for a few months, and gained daily in flesh and strength. To-day I am fit and able to walk anywhere. I do not have occasion to take the Pills now, but so long as I live I shall keep them by me;

THEY SAVED MY LIFE,

and to judge from my muscle you would not think that a little time ago I was so near death's door,' an expression of opinion with which the reporter quite agreed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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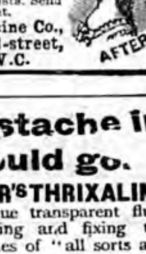

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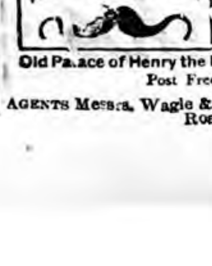

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When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a Soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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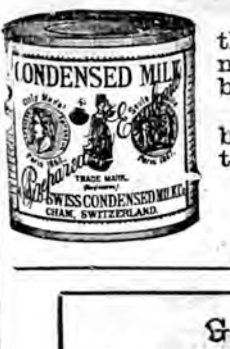
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Week and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strenthening, and Rendering the Hair beatifully Soft. For emoving Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOL LONDON, W.C.



MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

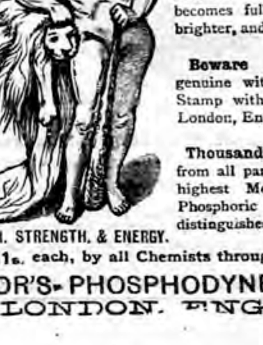
GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN
BLONDEAU & Cie.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road, LONDON, N.W.
FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Vinolia Soap
Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.
VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers : RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants London.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.



Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks :—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited,; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS.
GREAT PRIZE
International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS.
2 GOLD MEDALS,
International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

DE RICQLÈS

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72 SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For Infants Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

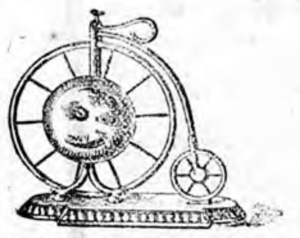
	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

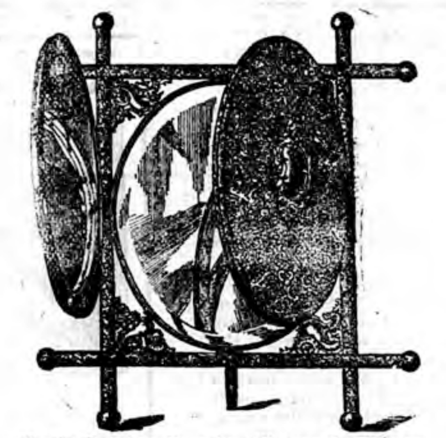
MARCKS & Co.'s (Ld.)

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,

BOMBAY AND POONA.


Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.


Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

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Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

Good morning

HAVE YOU USED PEARS' SOAP?

DISINFECT WITH

DISINFECTING FLUID. 1/-

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.

"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.

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ADMIRABLY [illegible] TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS [illegible]

Neave's Food

FOR [illegible] [illegible] THE AGED.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

Stephens' Inks

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PETER MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

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